A L Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. VI. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873. NO. 27.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$1 50
Each subsequent insertion.....1 00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law. Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cts. a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER —AND— JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. my16-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

mh7-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

L. F. CRAFT, - - Proprietor.

This new, modern style, first-class Hotel is now open to the public under the management of L. F. CRAFT, long and favorably known in Woodland.

The Craft Hotel is emphatically a first-class hotel in all its appointments; the owner, who is an architect and builder, having constructed it with especial reference to the comfort, health and convenience of its patrons.

The rooms are all high, light, airy and well ventilated, and are supplied with the very best spring beds manufactured to order, and new and elegant furniture throughout.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords, while the cooking is under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Meals are furnished on the European plan—at regular hours, or whenever desired by boarders or guests.

Terms reasonable, and entire satisfaction confidently promised to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage, which is most respectfully solicited.

☞ FREE BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS. mh29

CAPITA HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en-suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. mh22-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ap26-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management. The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.

Woodland, July 20th, 1872. ap13-3m

COAL OIL, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

STEELING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. my16-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. my16

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. my9-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. my8-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. my9-3m

DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.

Dr. Mehring's residence First street, nearly opposite F. S. Freeman's new residence.

Dr. Ross' residence Front street, immediately west of the College Chapel. ap18-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ap12-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. ap12-3m

D. RAY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE—Main street (nearly opposite the Craft Hotel.)

RESIDENCE—Railroad street, south of Main street, Woodland ap5 3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. ap5-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

RESIDENCE—N.E. Cor. of Fourth and R.R. streets—(house formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchel.)

☞ Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. ja1-22-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. mh22-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. mh22-3m

GILES E. SHIL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. mh15

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, SACRAMENTO. [3m mh15]

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. mh15

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. mh15-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. mh15-3m

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. mh8

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. mh8-3m

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST. (Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. mr1-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. mh8

$50,000.00

To Loan on approved Real Estate security, by

Geo. D. Fiske & Co.,

no16-tf Masonic Block.

LOUISIANA.

Speech of Hon. Eugene Casserly in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 27th, 1873.

The Senate having under consideration the bill (S. No. 1621) to establish a government in the State of Louisiana, republican in form, Mr. Casserly said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—When the debate on this bill was opened yesterday morning, I confess that all I saw and heard seemed to augur but little good. The tone, the manner of nearly every Senator of the dominant party who moved or spoke in the matter, chilled me with the presentiment of evil. As one and another Senator, with flushed cheek and quivering lip, spoke of the sensational dispatches from Louisiana in the morning papers, and their bloody threatenings, we seemed to see in palpable shape and substance the waves of excitement which surged through the Chamber. I had so often seen the evil results of legislation here begun in such a temper, that I trembled for the result. The result has come; it is here; it is all that I feared, and worse.

As the debate drew its slow length through the long, long hours of the day and night and then the day again, there were signs of a better result, but they were like passing gleams in a stormy sky. They went as they came, leaving the darkness deeper than before. In the very front of the debate the old tocsin of party violence and sectional hate was sounded long and loud and only too well by one of the chiefs of the Administration party here, the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] who opened the discussion on that side. Of him I had heard the good report that of late he had espoused a better and higher policy—a policy of justice and reconciliation toward the South. Judge the amazement and sorrow and disappointment with which I listened to the able but most mischievous speech of that Senator. I had read his report on Louisiana. I hoped to hear from him a speech in the same spirit—just, liberal, and conciliatory, a speech worthy of a bill of the utmost moment to the peace and order of Louisiana now and to the future of this country as a precedent. Instead of that what did we hear from him? We heard not a speech but a philippic filled from the first word to the last with denunciations of Lousiana and her people, with assertions the conspicuous inaccuracy of which was surpassed, if possible, by their boldness. Why, sir, that Senator, acknowledged as a great leader by his party, had so narrowed his mind that he could see nothing except what was good in one of the two parties that divide Louisiana and nothing except what was bad in the other. Citizens of Louisiana of unblemished character found their character no protection against the Senator's indiscriminate assaults, provided they belonged to the other side.

They were denounced individually and their party was denounced in a lump. Whatever the personal merits of any man he was "a pretender," and "an incendiary" if he was a prominent friend of that government in Louisiana which I, in common with so many others, regard as the lawful State government and the only one which has the least claim to be such. Yet with the Senator it is but a "pretended State government, a sham and a cheat." The lawful Governor, Mr. McEnery, was, in the Senator's philippic, "a pretender stirring up strife," "encouraging the people to resist payment of taxes;" that is "to refuse payment of them to Kellogg's tax gatherers." He assailed him for calling out the militia on the strength, I presume, of a dispatch in the morning papers.

Was it on the same reliable authority that the Senator denounced him (McEnery) in advance as "liable with his troops to be shot down as rioters?" He stigmatized the party which supports McEnery and his government as "a small faction," though some of us believe that it has a clear majority of the people of the State, including nineteen twentieths of the whites and a respectable number of the blacks, a belief in which we have much support from the facts and proofs contained in the report of the Senator's committee; while all candid men must admit, if they know anything about it, that it is far too strong in numbers and character to be set down by anybody as "a small faction."

The Senator from Indiana assured us over and over again that not one tenth of the men who voted for the McEnery ticket at the last election were ready to sustain it now, that within a very short time the people of Louisiana would yield submission to the Kellogg government. Why, sir, it may well be that they will. They do not propose, poor people, to provoke an armed conflict with the Federal Government. They know that the Federal Government has its iron grasp upon their throats; its soldiers are there, its army is there, all ready, and its navy is ready to be brought there whenever it is needed. The soldiers may not be around the doors of the State House as they once were, the artillery of the Federal Government may not be in the streets as it once was, and not a great while ago either; but they are within easy distance, they are within call; by rail or telegraph whatever force is required can be concentrated there at the shortest possible notice. Yet the Senator from Indiana assures us that the people of Louisiana will submit, that they will acquiesce. We did not need that assurance from the Senator from Indiana. "There needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us this," that a stricken people in a desolate land are not prepared just now to try conclusions with a great Government of a great country. Ah, sir, as well might the unfortunate traveler who is obliged to surrender his money to save his life from a highwayman be said to submit, to acquiesce in what he cannot help, as the people of Louisiana be said to acquiesce, or to submit to the rule of the Kellogg government. It is a government which, if I know anything about them, they abhor, and they would be less than men, they would be unworthy of my sympathy or respect, or the sympathy or respect of any thinking man, if they did not abhor it with all the energies of their nature. They never will yield to it any submission but that of a forced submission which every one gives to an order of things set up and maintained by a power too strong to be resisted. Never was a pretense—I will not call it an argument—so flimsy as this pretense of the submission of the people of Louisiana to the Kellogg government. Flimsy as it is, it is the sole ground on which the Senator from Indiana rests his astonishing claim that though the McEnery government has a majority of five to six thousand on the returns, yet the Kellogg government has in its favor a large majority of the people. He was challenged on this by more than one Senator who demanded "where is the evidence of this?" What was the answer of the Senator from Indiana? He rejoined: "The evidence is that the people are acquiescing, are submitting." Was ever anything so transparent? The Kellogg government, says the Senator, has with it "the large majority of the people of Louisiana;" and "the evidence" of this is, that the majority of the people are submitting to a force they have no means of resisting. By the same evidence he proves as clearly that the majority for the McEnery government shown by the returns is all a fraud!

Why, sir, what else was left for the people to do but to submit? They were madmen to resist the power of the Federal Government. Let that armed power be withdrawn far from Louisiana, let General Grant's government take off its hands; then we will see which State government really has with it "the large majority of the people." Is the Senator from Indiana ready for the test? Does he not know that the Kellogg government would not stand a month, that it would crumble to pieces before the scorn of an outraged people?

Oh! sir, when a man as able as the Senator from Indiana can make out no better showing than this on the vital part of his case, he proves one thing very clearly—that he has no case whatever.

Sir, I was filled with alarm when I listened to that opening speech of the Senator. The presentiments which struck me at the very commencement of the debate came back upon me stronger than before. Those presentiments have been more than realized. I confess that I was willing to sit here with the Senators of the majority; I was willing to aid them in bringing about any measure that promised a practical, fair, and honorable solution of the difficulties that exist in Louisiana. I desired to help them to the extent of my single ability in maturing a bill which, though I might not support and vote for it, I should feel justified at least in not opposing.

How vain were those desires—how idle my expectations! Within a few minutes past the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Carpenter] destroyed them all in destroying his own bill, the bill prepared by him with such care, defended and maintained by him through a long debate with so much and such varied ability. With his own hand he destroyed his bill when he allowed and voted for the fatal amendment just put upon the bill, recognizing and maintaining until the new election the Kellogg government as the government of Louisiana—that very government which he himself denounced over and over as a sham and a mockery, a mere bald usurpation, established and maintained by Federal power, put in and kept in by the grossest fraud.

Such is the bill as we have it now, and I grieve to say it by the help and the vote of the eloquent Senator whose speech we all heard to-day in denunciation, strong and earnest, running through all the scale of invective, and of argument, of logic and satirical exposure. I mean the Senator from Wisconsin, [Mr. Carpenter.] With his help we have got a bill here to-night which I would rather resign my seat in the Senate this moment than vote for under any circumstances whatever. With all my desire to see something done for the relief of Louisiana from the difficulties in which she finds herself, through no fault of hers or of her people, I can give to such a bill nothing but my most earnest and unwavering opposition.

Mr. President, I feel a sense of sorrow, if not of humiliation, at this condition of the bill now before the Senate. It is a bill which sanctions a flagrant usurpation on the part of a Federal Judge, so characterized (for it is not my own language) by every member of your Committee on Privileges and Elections. Whatever the several members of that committee may have differed about in connection with this most unhappy matter, they all agree as to the conduct of Judge Durell. I say, sir, I shall not use any language of my own to speak of him or his conduct. There are reasons that must be obvious to every Senator upon a moment's reflection which restrain me. I am at liberty, however, to refer to what the report now upon our desks shows us to the judgment of the committee in respect of him and his doings in New Orleans.

I do not agree, and I rose to-night as much to say that as anything, to the flimsy attempts that have been made here, as they have been made elsewhere, to excuse, much less to justify, the President of the United States for his course. What nonsense is it to say that he was bound by the order of a Federal Judge. I know he is no lawyer; but he has lawyers about him, and surely no man who knows anything about law would ever have advised the President that he was called upon to support a Federal Judge in the execution of an order which on its face was a bald, manifest usurpation, utterly wanting in jurisdiction of any sort whatever. But, lawyer or not, makes no difference. It is not a question as to what lawyers may have thought or advised. You cannot shelter the President behind any such screen.

I do not put this on the ground that by the very act, "the bayonet bill," under which the suit was brought, elections for President, for Representatives in Congress, for members of a State Legislature were expressly excepted from the Act; were expressly withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Federal courts; and that in bold defiance of this plain prohibition this Federal Judge took jurisdiction of the excepted cases, and specially dealt with the members of the State Legislature, whom by his notorious "order" of December 5th, 1872, backed up by the armed forces of the United States, he admitted to seats or excluded them from seats, in his discretion and the discretion of the United States Marshal. I say nothing of all this, and I say nothing of the character otherwise of the unexampled paper of December 5, miscalled an "order," issued by him at midnight, out of his own head, nobody having applied for it, attested by no clerk of a court, not signed by him as a judge, a private memorandum, under which a State government, Legislature and all, was set up in Louisiana, which has been ever since maintained there.

These things bring out in bold relief the enormity of the transaction. I do not rest myself upon them, however; I stand on broader ground, and I look through the form of the proceedings to their substance and effect. Their substance and effect were that this Federal Judge took it on himself to decide which of two contending governments was the lawful government of Louisiana.

In doing this and just this the President sustained him by the armed forces of the United States, and continued to sustain him until his lawless proceedings bore fruit in the Kellogg government, a government which the Senator from Wisconsin, [Mr. Carpenter], as the chairman of the Senate committee, speaking for himself and the other members of the committee, seven in number, except the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] being all but one friends of the Administration, has denounced, in the language of the report, as a usurpation and a shameless fraud.

But, say the President's political friends here—for however they differ as to the bill they are of one voice on this—"he had no time to examine into the facts; he was obliged to act at once in order to keep the peace." Has he "had no time" ever since the first day of last December, now almost three months? Does he not know "the facts" now? He has but to read them as set forth with remarkable unanimity by the Senate committee of seven, six of them his political supporters, in the report on this very Louisiana question. Why does he not, even now withdraw the armed hand which alone upholds the Kellogg government by the chin and thus allow the McEnery government, which has the only *prima facie* claim to be the government, to be installed, leaving the question of right to be tried by the courts?

Mr. President, surely the present Chief Magistrate cannot be so ignorant of the history of his county; he cannot be so ignorant of the outlines at least of the celebrated Dorr case in Rhode Island, as not to know that no judge of any court has the least right to determine the question which of two contending governments in a State is the lawful government. What President who knows anything of what he ought to know in respect to the government of this country who does not know that much? Knowing that much, as I must assume the President does know it, how can he be excused for sustaining Judge Durell in doing the very thing which he had not the slightest right to do? Nothing in the world is clearer upon a moment's reflection than that the question which of the two governments in a State is the lawful government never can be a judicial question. It is absurd to say it. How can the question which is the lawful government be a question turning on the verdict of a jury or the rulings of a court?

I fear, sir, there is too much reason to believe that the whole of the trouble in Louisiana is due to a plan—I will not call it a plot—preconcerted and carried out partly there and partly here. There is a great deal in the testimony that looks directly to a previous understanding between the Kellogg government and the Government here as to the steps to be taken by the Government here in support of the government there under circumstances then impending. Otherwise why was it that the soldiers were in New Orleans with such promptitude; otherwise, why those declarations in the papers so confidently thrown out on the part of the Kellogg government and its supporters? They well understood their ground. They knew what they had at their backs when they took their position there. Does any man doubt that but for the Federal power the Kellogg government never would have seen one day in office there—certainly not a week?

The truth is, these attempts to excuse the President are worse than idle at this late day of his proceedings in Louisiana. From first to last of them they were his work. By themselves Kellogg was nothing; Durell was nothing. They were mere men of straw. It was the President that was everything. He alone gave them power for mischief. The country sees this if his partisans do not.

There were not two contending State governments in the State of Louisiana when General Grant interfered. It was he that made two governments there; it was he that by bayonets set up and maintained from the first hour to the present a contending State government in Louisiana. But for him there would have been no contention. But for him there would have been no two State governments, each claiming to be lawful; but for him this fraudulent, sham, usurping Kellogg government never would have seen a week's existence. It would have passed away as every such fiction and delusion is certain to pass away in politics as in everything else. The President of the United States can have, whenever he wants them, after a fiercely contested election in any State of the Union, two State governments. He can have them just by pursuing the same evil policy, which he has pursued in respect of Louisiana. He can have them always after a hotly contested election in which the passions of men are aroused and accusations of fraud and misdeeds are rife on both sides, whenever the result is doubtful, or whenever it can be made doubtful by the misconduct of officials or the distempered fury of violent partisans. And what a precedent he has set! Suppose his election had depended upon that State. In the mercy of Providence it did not so depend, and I had rather for my own part that his majority, were it possible, were twice as great as it is than to see an issue of that tremendous character forced upon the people of this country. But suppose it had depended on that State, where should we have found ourselves? What a frightful element in any such controversy would have been the state of facts which I have been just discussing.

At this late hour, of course it is quite impossible, however strongly I may feel on the subject of this bill or the body of facts connected with it—

Mr. Hill. It is an early hour.

Mr. Casserly. It is an early hour, my friend says. It is quite impossible that I should detain the Senate very long; but I must deplore the condition of this bill as the result of a debate so protracted as that which we have had. Everything it should not have done, it seems to me, the Senate has done in respect to the bill. It has not even abstained from indorsing, encouraging and maintaining now and for a period of time to come this wretched fiction of a government in Louisiana, a government that rests upon nothing, that to-day if it could be brought before a court of justice would have no scrap of title to show for itself, would have absolutely nothing to stand on except the farce of a certificate given by a returning board which had before it no subject-matter upon which to act or to exercise its pretended functions, because it had no legal returns before it—not one. I say that, sir, without the slightest hesitation. I have examined this subject to the best of my ability, and I repeat I do not go into any of your discussions about this or that returning board. They might both have been legal; they might both have been illegal. I care not; the substantial fact is, which side had the votes, and that side had the votes which had the majority of the votes on the face of the legal returns. *Prima facie* they had it. The presumption upon which all courts and bodies act was on that side. Every day in both houses of Congress men were admitted to seats because they have the legal title on the face of their papers. Every day an officer takes his office because he has the legal returns at his back, although on examination he may afterward be removed. This great presumptive right was and is wholly with the McEnery government, because it alone had and has the majority on the returns. The Kellogg government had and has no pretense to it—none whatever. Yet it has been put in and kept in by contrivance and force, while the McEnery government, having the *prima facie* case, has been put out and kept out by the same means, on the vague surmises of frauds, which if true the courts of Lousiana are entirely competent to deal with in the usual way.

What mischief could have accrued to any one, what injury, what wrong either to the State of Louisiana, to her people, to the Government, to the Chief Magistrate of the country, or to the dominant party, if the McEnery government had been allowed to organize in peace and commence its duties? None, whatever. Nobody has pretended any, although of course we have been treated to all the old stories about that "dark and bloody ground," existing mostly in fiction, of the State of Louisiana, and the spectres of all those murders years and years ago have again been brought up, as if by some evil conjuror's wand, into this Chamber to excite passions and to cloud that calm judgment which the discussion of such a bill as this, dealing with a very grave and delicate subject, so eminently demanded.

Unfortunately we have had but very little of such judgment here. The speech of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] settled that matter.

Now, Sir, almost every enormity is in the bill. You have indorsed the conduct of the President in backing up by Federal force the usurpations of a Federal Judge and the usurpations of the Kellogg Government. That perhaps, is not so surprising. As things go, perhaps, it was to be expected that a Senate of the President's friends would hardly refuse to do the best they could in the way of indorsing and justifying his conduct; but why was it necessary to do the same thing for Judge Durell and for the Kellogg government of Louisiana? They are all in the bill, the President and his Judge and his Governor. You have indorsed them all. Why was this? Is it because you could not condemn Durell and Kellogg without also condemning the President? Is it because you could not indorse the President without also indorsing his instruments Kellogg and Durell? The very Senator to whose speech we all listened with so much interest, as well those who agree with him as those who disagree with him, the Senator from Wisconsin, [Mr. Carpenter,] who spoke of the Kellogg government this morning, or rather yesterday, so emphatically as "a mere usurpation, established and maintained by Federal power, put in by the grossest fraud,"—even he gave almost the casting vote which put into this an amendment which indorses that Kellogg government that "mere usurpation established and maintained by the Federal power, put in by the grossest fraud."

Mr. Carpenter. Will my friend allow me to ask him a question? On what ground does he say that the first section of this bill as amended recognized that government?

Mr. Casserly. I shall not argue that. I think it is so palpable that I will not consume the time of the Senate in stating it even. If the Senate of the United States, when it declares that the Kellogg government is to be maintained for a specified period as the government of the State of Louisiana, does not recognize it, I should like to know what it is doing. Surely it is not attacking it, or repudiating it, or overturning it. It recognizes it by the strongest recognition, by adopting it, by sustaining it, by continuing it until the new election, which the Senate thus enables it to control, and so continue itself for the unexpired term of four years.

Mr. Carpenter. Suppose the first section declared that State to be for the next six months a military district, and that General Pope should go and take command of the troops and preserve order while this election was being held, would that recognize the fact that General Pope was elected Governor of that State?

Mr. Casserly. I really cannot answer that question, for I do not see what application it has in the world to what we are talking about.

Mr. Carpenter. The application is this: We do not say by this bill that Mr. Kellogg was elected, but that he shall continue to act as Governor for a limited time.

Mr. Casserly. I really do not see that the Senator has bettered his cause one atom; he might a great deal better have said that Kellogg was elected, or at least had some show of an election, than to declare him by this bill the Governor of the State of Louisiana for a prescribed period.

The Senator has referred to a proposition to make a military district with General Pope at the head of it. Sir, I believe the people of Louisiana to-morrow would hail with joy such a government as that; it would be to them such an escape, such a relief from this Kellogg government. But, sir, I do not wish to criticize the Senator from Wisconsin unduly. I make some allowance for the difficulties of his position. I cannot help thinking, however, how entirely the Senator from Indiana was justified in his conflict with the Senator from Wisconsin by the Senator himself. To everything that the Senator from Indiana charged and argued in the course of the debate between himself and the Senator from Wisconsin, the Senator from Wisconsin has put in a full *cognovit*. The Indiana Senator declared that the Kellogg government was the government which ought to be sustained. He believed that was the best thing upon the whole for the peace and well being of the State. The Senator from Wisconsin agreeed with the Senator from Indiana by his vote at a subsequent period of the debate, the only difference between them being one of time, which was a mere accidental difference.

The political majority here have the power to pass this bill, I take it, within a very few moments; and before the sands of time that are now sparkling through the glass will have passed away this bill, so far as the Senate of the United States can, may become a law. I hope, sir, that my prognostication of it will not be verified. No man will be more rejoiced than I if even a tithe of the good which its supporters profess to expect from it will result. But, sir, I deem it very evil as a precedent for all the States of the Union and as threatening nothing but further mischiefs, further complications and discontents in the State of Louisiana. To her if I have anything to say—perhaps I ought not to add my counsel in the midst of her troubles—I would advise forbearance, peace, fortitude. I would ask her to suffer and to wait. These things cannot always be, for either by the spread of the evil to the other States of the Union, which will indentify them all with her in her cause, or by some other means alleviation will yet come from her grievous sufferings. For her sake and for the sake of the country I hope that period is not far off. But, sir, whenever it comes, whatever may happen in the State of Louisiana, I shall regard the present bill in it present shape as being, take it all together, the most dangerous experiment, not only upon Louisiana, but upon the liberties, the peace, and the political existence of the Union that has ever been attempted in the history of the Government.

Crops in Yolo.

We find the following information in regard to crop prospects in this county, etc., in the *Morning Call* of May 20th:

KNIGHT'S LANDING, May 18th, 1873.

EDITOR MORNING CALL:—As everything tending to throw light on the prosperity of the coming grain crop is of interest at this time, a few remarks from this locality will not be out of place. The season, as you are aware, commenced unusually favorably—the Winter rains being copious, and sufficient for all farming purposes. The result was that a large area of land was sown in grain, and farmers were encouraged to continue planting until well in March. The latter part of the season has not, however, come up to their expectations; for since early in March we have had no rain, and the moisture of the ground has rapidly evaporated, under the influence of north winds and drying weather. It has, therefore, turned out that all late-sown grain is a failure; the Summer-fallow looks fine, and promises a good yield; the early sown will make a half crop of say fifteen bushels to the acre, and the whole county will yield—taking all together, Summer-fallow, early and late-sown—an average of twelve to fifteen bushels. So you will perceive the prospect is not so discouraging as some would have us believe. Wheat has nearly all headed out, and the cool weather of the past week has helped it very greatly in shooting up long and full heads. One large tract of land adjacent to the town of Knight's Landing which has heretofore been considered worthless on account of overflow, was this year cultivated by C. F. Reed, Esq., in grain. Last year Reclamation District No. 108 reclaimed about seventy thousand acres of tule land. On this tract is the land of Mr. Reed. Last year he summer-fallowed six hundred and fifty acres, which he planted to wheat, and a finer stand of grain was never seen in any country. Good judges estimate it to yield from fifty to seventy bushels to the acre. It stands about five feet high, with beards six inches long. Mr. Reed also had eleven hundred and fifty acres plowed and sowed this Spring; that which he got planted before the 10th of March is all looking well, and will yield a fine crop—say seven hundred acres; the remaining five hundred and fifty acres never had a drop of rain fall on it since sowing, yet it looks well and may make some wheat; but Mr. Reed does not anticipate much from it. This reclaimed tule land is of course the best land in the Sacramento Valley, and I believe this is the most practical results attained by reclamation in the State, for here is land that usually is from five to ten feet under water, producing the finest grain ever seen in any country. Lying somewhat lower than the arable lands adjoining, of course the water stands nearer the surface, and the moisture which rises supplies the grain with that nourishment which on higher and dryer lands it cannot get after our rains cease in the Spring.

Taking the county as a whole, we will produce fully half the crop of last year, and although the result will not be as profitable to individual farmers as we had expected, yet on the whole our surplus will be large, and we have no reason to feel discouraged.

Respectfully, S.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.—The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them is, however, not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them.

I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape—placed before them, is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.—*S. Rufus Mason, in the Poultry World.*

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, May 23d, 1873.

WHEAT IN YUBA AND SUTTER.—Reports represent that the wheat crop in these two counties will be fully up to last year's yield.

THE POPE.—Again the cable telegraph conveys the information that the Pope is lying very ill—this time in danger of suffocation.

THE SIOUX ON THE WAR PATH.—About one hundred Sioux Indians attacked Fort Abraham Lincoln on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad recently, but were repulsed by the troops. They have to be watched closely.

DROWNED AT COLUSA.—On the 10th instant, Thomas Y. Cooke, a little son of J. B. Cooke, of the Colusa Water Works, aged nine years and six months, was drowned in the Sacramento river, near the residence of his parents.

WHEAT IN SAN JOAQUIN.—The late cool weather is said to have improved the crop prospect in the San Joaquin Valley. It is said many fields will produce half a crop which it was thought two weeks ago could not yield anything.

A JOKIST.—Under Sheriff Henry is credited by the *Oakland Transcript* with perpetrating the following: "Why was Mortimer [recently hanged in Sacramento] like a fish in danger from two sources?" Answer: "Because, while playing insane, he was caught on a line."

THE POULTRY WORLD, published monthly at Hartford, Conn., by H. H. Stoddard, at $1.25 per annum, is a neat magazine which cannot fail to be welcomed to the poultry raiser. It is filled with excellent hints, advice, etc., for those who keep fowls of any kind, either for pleasure or profit, and is profusely illustrated.

"LOUISIANA."—We trust every reader of the *Democrat* will peruse the able speech of Senator Casserly under the above heading on the first page. It is a masterly castigation of the Administration party, including the President, for usurping powers that do not belong to them, and ignoring the expressed will of the people.

RAILROAD MEETING AT MARYSVILLE.—On the 15th instant a meeting was held at Marysville at which a committee was appointed to confer with President Stanford in reference to reconstructing the California Pacific Railroad from Knight's Landing to that city. The engineer has been over the line and reports that it could be done in a short time and without great expense.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Only a few years ago Massachusetts wailed terribly over the sins of the Mormons at Salt Lake because polygamy was there boldly practiced. They characterized it as the "twin relic of barbarism." Now what do we behold? A petition has been sent to the Legislature by the women of Massachusetts, signed by not less than 100 female names, asking that one man may be allowed to have several wives, just because females are numerically largely in excess of males, and they would rather have part of a husband than none at all.

LOW DOWN.—The President of these United States is showing his own peculiar power not only in Louisiana, where he is sustaining a bogus State government, but in other Southern States also, as witness, the following from the Vallejo *Independent*: "President Grant has offered a gratuitous and stinging insult to the people of North Carolina. A year or two ago Governor Holden was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors by the Legislature of the State and broken of his office. He left the State to escape justice, but is now sent back with his commission in his pocket as Postmaster at Raleigh. We may expect next to hear that the fugitive scoundrel, Bullock, who fled from Georgia, is to be sent back to enjoy some lucrative office, with the endorsement of the great Civil Service Reformer, President Grant.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—We have received the catalogue of the California State Normal School, located at San Jose, for the year 1873. We notice the names of the following attendants from this county: George J. Brown, Wm. H. Robinson, Eva J. Jackson and Anne Lincoln. The total number of regular normal pupils was 160; the number that have graduated heretofore is two hundred and ninety-one, of both sexes, most of whom have since been successful teachers or occupied prominent positions on this coast. Tuition is free, the expenses being paid by the State. Good boarding can be obtained at from five to seven dollars per week; rooms for self-boarding at reasonable rates. The next term begins Wednesday, June 11th, and ends Friday, October 24th, when a vacation of one week takes place. The second term begins November 5th, and ends March 26th.

IRRIGATION.—On the 12th instant the Federal Irrigation Commission, consisting of General Alexander, Professor George Davidson, Clarence King and Major Mendell, started on a tour to make an examination of the possibilities and facilities for irrigating the San Joaquin Valley. Mr. Brereton, Engineer of the Kings River and San Joaquin Canal Company, who has gone over the whole ground, made precise studies of the elevations of the lines suitable for canals, and of the places best adapted for reservoirs, and has calculated, from the State Geological Survey maps two basin areas of each of the larger streams, with their ordinary water supply, will accompany them, to give them the benefit of his information, and lighten their labors. They will spend several weeks in their tour of duty, and will complete their report in time for submission to Congress in December.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY FOR JUNE.—This is the closing number of the tenth volume of this interesting periodical, and we find it contains a very appetizing table of contents. The first article is upon "The Comstock Lode," and is an exceedingly readable paper, giving the history of this large vein of silver ore from its discovery, and presenting facts never before published. In the paper on "The Modocs," by Stephen Powers, we find much that is new and interesting at the present time particularly the reference made to the miserable reservation management to which our government has been submitting for so many years. Hon. Amasa Walker contributes an exhaustive article on the "Commercial and Monetary Interests of California," which everybody ought to read. In the second part of "One of the Argonauts of '49," we find an affecting description of an execution in those early days. Other peculiarly western articles are, "Overland in the Sixteenth Century," "Margaret Hemming," "An Old Fool," and "the Padre's Rose." "The House that Jack Built" is one of those quaint prose sketches in which Stoddard excels. "The Man Fanciers" is an ingenious paper on natural selection, and is well worth perusing. The poetry in this number is by Joaquin Miller and Ina D. Coolbrith. The "Etc." department is rich in good teaching, and "Current Literature" contains reviews of seven books. The eleventh volume commences with the July number. Now is the time to subscribe. Published by John H. Carmany & Co., 409 Washington street, San Francisco, $4 per annum.

Patrons of Husbandry—Yolo Grange.

On Monday last, May 19th, a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was organized at Central Hall, Woodland, by W. H. Baxter, Grand Deputy. There were twenty-one charter members. The following officers were chosen: W. M. Jackson, Master; Wm. S. Flournoy, Overseer; H. Deaner, Lecturer; D. P. Diggs, Steward, T. J. Dexter, assistant Steward; S. P. Pond, Chaplain; W. W. Hannum, Treasurer; D. Schindler, Secretary; E. R. Jackson, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Kate Jackson, Ceres; Mrs. Cathrine Jackson, Pomona; Mrs. J. E. Diggs, Flora; Mrs. H. W. Dexter Stewardess.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a hall, and another committee to draft By-Laws for the government of the Grange. Regular meetings to be held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

Applications for membership may be made to any officer and must be accompained by an initiation fee of five dollars for males and two dollars for females. The application must be reported to the Grange, lay over one meeting and then be balloted upon.

We have received a circular issued by the parent Grange at Napa, setting forth the objects and character of these Granges, from which we extract as follows for general informations:

CHARACTER AND OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.

At a meeting of the Napa Grange Patrons of Husbandry No. 1., April 19th, a committee was appointed to draft a circular address to the farmers of the Pacific Coast, setting forth the character and aims of the Order, and soliciting their co-operation in the grand work set before them. The following was submitted and unanimously adopted:

This is a secret organization. The secrets to be kept are such as every business firm keeps for its own security, and such as none outside the firm are concerned to know. Secrecy is regarded as necessary, only because designing men would take advantage of published information, and thwart the plans of farmers for the advancement of their own interests. It is too late to set up a defence of secret societies. Every prudent man keeps his counsel, and none but such as ordinary prudence demands do we keep.

The obligation taken by members conflicts in no way with their civil, religious, social or domestic duties, nor with their religious or political views. It merely binds them not to divulge information which is not theirs alone, nor to tell abroad what is done privately. They are in no other way involved by any action of the Grange to which they may belong; but are free to act independently, on their own judgement, and in all respects as they may choose. A vote of the Grange can affect them in no possible way beyond the amount they may have contributed as dues to the Common Fund.

The members of the Granges are farmers and *only* farmers. None may be admitted except those whose actual pursuit is agriculture. Owners of land who depend chiefly on some other source for a livelihood are not eligible to membership. Being practical farmers, and brought into close association, it is expected that the social natures of members will be developed. Those whose interests are common, derive incalculable benefit from frequent and intimate intercourse. All questions of practical value to farmers may be freely discussed, and the experience of all made tributary to the general stock.

Mutual assistance, as far as may be given without injury to our families or our business, must be afforded our brothers in distress; but no benefits are fixed.

Having said so much concerning the character of the Organization, its objects may be briefly stated. First, and in general, it is proposed to bring farmers into council, that by discussion of the various questions that affect their interests, the welfare of the community of farmers may be promoted. Second, and more particularly, it is designed to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of farmers in any and all measures that may be deemed advisable to facilitate the transportation and disposition of their products; to devise and execute such measures as may be necessary to protect themselves against the extortions of middlemen and the machinations of speculators, and to secure such legislation as may be necessary to guard their property against the exactions of the tax-gatherer. There is no question touching the welfare of farmers with which Grange may not meddle; and none other with which they may.

As before stated, none may become members but actual farmers, their wives, sons 18 years of age, and daughters 16 years of age. Editors are eligible at the discretion of local Granges.

The first step necessary in the organization, is to secure the names of not less than nine males and five females, who will become charter members. Call them together and procure their signatures to a blank, which may be procured of Deputy W. H. Baxter, of Napa City, asking for a dispensation to organize, and collecting of each signer $2, the charter fee. Nominate the officers named in the constitution of the National Grange, and having the Deputy approve and sign it, send forward the application with signatures, and $15 to the Secretery of the National Grange, (O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.) The sum forwarded will entitle the sender to rituals, blanks, etc., necessary to begin work. Signed by the Committee. J. M. THOMPSON,
W. H. NASH,
G. W. HENNING.

Advice from a Practical Farmer.

MISSOURI RANCH, Yolo Co., May 2d.

MR. EDITOR:—Being one of the eldest farmers in the county, and just now being at leisure, I have written you a few lines for the eye of the farmer—not but what there are plenty of men more capable of giving advice than I am in the line of farming.

In the first place it is my opinion that we aim to farm on too large a scale, skimming over too much land, running it in grain year after year, thereby diminishing the strength of our soil, while we add nothing thereto to keep it up. The better plan, brother farmers, in my judgment, (say a farmer owns 160 acres of land) would be to divide it up into forty-acre lots, then summer-fallow forty acres to commence with the first year, let forty go to hay, put in forty more with Chili clover, and pasture the other forty acres; the next Spring plow your pastured forty for summer-fallow, let your first forty go to hay, and pasture your clover and last year's hay land; and by this process you will have clean land and good wheat or barley, as the case may be, besides keeping up the quality of your land. By this style of farming we can keep a good span of horses, which will do all the work that is needed, and we can, if mares, raise a couple of good colts every year, which will be an income of $100. On this same land we can keep ten cows and calves; the calves at one year old worth $100, the milk and butter $300 or more. We can keep fifty head of hogs and fifty head of ewes, the hogs to bring at the end of the year five dollars per head, the ewes to raise fifty lambs at two dollars per head, worth $100; the wool from the old sheep fifty dollars. Besides, we can keep 200 fowls; the profits from them will be $300. Now the hay and straw will keep your stock; your forty acres of grain put in by this method of farming will produce, one year with another, thirty bushels to the acre, which will make 1,200. Now, count out one half for expenses and then you have $300, left; now add all this together and you have $1,350 clear for your labor. This you can do yourself, without any hired help except when cutting and threshing your grain, for which the expenses are already taken out.

By this kind of economy and industry you can lay up some money every year, where the family is not too large and expensive. Try it, farmers. I have made the figures low, allowing for dry years and wet ones. We must do our own work, farm less, raise more stock and save expenses in order to be a prosperous people. Let us impart practical ideas to one another and thereby improve our condition socially and financially, and in due time we may become a happy people.

INDEPENDENT FARMER.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Is it not about time to be making arrangements for the next Fourth of July celebration? It will soon be upon us, and as yet nothing has been done. X.

Would Not Receive it.

The *Mail* attempts to be smart on Senator Casserly, who like an honorable man returned the draft sent him for five thousand dollars back pay to the United States Treasurer, with his reasons therefor. That paper has not a word to say, however, of Congressman Coghlan and others who hold on with death-like grip to the stolen funds; nor against the President who approved the bill increasing his own salary in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution. That is all right in the eyes of those who are such blind partisans that they care neither for Constitutional restrictions nor justice, but are always ready to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning," and consequently can see nothing wrong in the acts of partisan friends and will never give credit for a praiseworthy act on the part of a political opponent. The aforementioned paper characterizes Senator Casserly's letter accompanying the return of the back pay to the Treasurer, as one of buncome, and had not the fairness to publish it. We consider it a manly, honorable, straight forward document, and hereto append it that our readers may judge for themselves. It reads as follows:

"SIR:—I send herewith, indorsed to your order, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury, the draft for this date of the Secretary of the Senate for $970 40, received by me from him as being the full amount coming to me under the law giving to members of Congress an increase of back pay. If I add a word, it is that what I do may not be construed to the prejudice of others. For reasons which I deemed sufficient I voted against the provisions for the increase of salaries at every stage of them, not excepting the final stage, the adoption of the conference report. Those reasons embraced several objections to the measure, of which that of the increased back pay was but one. They had little, if any, reference to the increase of pay in the future. Having so voted throughout, I find it more satisfactory to myself, personally, to decline the amount to which I am entitled as increased back pay. In taking this course I would not be understood as reflecting in the least on members of Congress who see their way clear to the adoption of the opposite course, as many of them are so well known as honorable and disinterested men in their public and private life by those who know them best as do make it impossible for me, at least, to impugn their motives or deny their good faith.

Very truly, E. CASSERLY.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for June, has excellent articles on "Pre-Natal Influence, which all parents should read; "Disease and its Treatment;" The "Step Mother," so true to life, will attract attention; "Warranted to Cure," is a scathing rebuke of Quackery; "Method of Cure," in the old school practice; "Antipathic Medicine;" "Heart Disease;" "Nature Cures if Cure there be;" "How to Make Fat Folks Lean;" "Seasonable Dishes;" "Timely Topics;" "The Bread of Life;" "Health of School Teachers;" Health of Merchants," etc. The best number yet issued of the popular magazine. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Sent three months, on trial, for 25 cents. Now is the time to subscribe! A new Vol. begins with the next number. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

Don't Read This!

If you do you will be sure to go to the store

—OF—

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,

—AND—

Spend Your Last Dollar

In buying those

CHEAP GOODS

We are selling so rapidly

To Satisfy Our Creditors.

We must raise

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN NINETY DAYS!

And in order to do it we will Sell our Goods

—AT—

LESS THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY!

WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gros Grain Silks,
Japanese Silks,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lawns,
Crape Pique,
Plain Pique,

JAPANESE POPLINS

—AND—

CHINESE GRASS CLOTH!

A Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery

—AND—

UNDERWEAR!

OUR CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Departments contain the Most Fashionable and Complete Assortment in town.

A Full Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

ETC., ETC.

☞ All persons indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

my23-3m JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

ESTRAY NOTICE!

Strayed or stolen from CHRISTIAN BARTH, of Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., one BLACK HORSE with a small white mark in the forehead, and a white mark on top of neck; small size; about eight years old; branded on one shoulder with an X. Was lost or stolen on the night of the Fifteenth of May, A.D. 1873. Any information as to the whereabouts of said horse, or return of the same to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.

CHRISTIAN BARTH.

Woodland, May 22d, 1873. my23tf

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINTS. A full supply of the various shades for sale at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

BORN.

In Knight's Landing, May 20th, to the wife of M. F. Shannon, a Son.

Near Woodland, May 16th, to the wife of F. B Sands, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Vaca Station, Solano County, May 18, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, Charles Henry Allison and Ithia Ann Hoyt.

Near Cacheville, May 15th, by Judge J. A. Hutton, Dr. G. W. Zimmerman and Miss Marcia E. Woodward.

DIED.

Near Cacheville, April 17th, John Schmid, aged 34 years.

In Woodland, May 13th, Grace Eugenie, daughter of W. W. and Hattie Brownell, aged 1 year 2 months and 3 days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. H. HARLAN announces himself as a candidate for **Sheriff** of Yolo County, at the next general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

If agreeable to the wishes of the Democratic County Convention, I will be a candidate for the office of **Tax Collector** at the ensuing election, and if nominated and elected will endeavor to fulfil the duties of said office in a manner satisfactory to the Taxpayers of Yolo County. **W. A. HENRY.**

M. O. HARLING, of Buckeye, announces himself as a candidate for **Tax Collector** of Yolo County, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MILTON DALE, Esq., of West Grafton, announces himself as a candidate for **Tax Collector**, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of Yolo County.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES,

(Successor to Ruggles & Hollingsworth)

DEALER IN

Building and Fencing Lumber,
Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.,

Railroad St., West of the College,

WOODLAND.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

my23-3m

BARR'S SALOON

(*CRAFT HOTEL*)

Is acknowledged to be the most handsomely fitted up establishment in Woodland.

A FINE DELANEY'S WIRE CUSHION

BILLIARD TABLE

Has been procured for the accommodation and enjoyment of guests.

THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Kept at this house. ☞ Come and see me.

my23-3m C. BARR, Proprietor.

POULTRY WORLD,

A Splendidly Illustrated Monthly, *devoted entirely to Poultry.* $1.25 a year. Send 10 cts. for a specimen copy. Address, POULTRY WORLD, Hartford, Ct. my23-1m

CLOSING OUT SALE!

I have determined to dispose of my entire

STOCK OF GOODS!

—ALSO—

Store Fixtures, Safe, Etc., Etc.,

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

—AND—

RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS!

From this date until all is disposed of, my goods will be sold at

San Francisco Auction Prices,

FOR CASH!

All purchasers are urgently invited to call and select for themselves, as I am confident they can

Do Better at My Store than Elsewhere!

HENRY ARONSON.

May 15th, 1873. mh22-tf

LUMBER DEALERS,

ATTENTION!

PIONEER LUMBER YARD!

R. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Have constantly on hand, at their Lumber Yard, near the old Railroad Depot, Woodland, every kind of

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Eastern Lumber, Doors, Windows, Sash, Blinds, Fence Posts, Laths, Shingles, Shakes, etc., in great quantity and variety. Also,

Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, etc.

mh22-3m R. H. NEWTON & CO.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

ap25-3m

May, 1873.

READ! READ THIS!!

NEW

BOOT and SHOE

STORE!

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public of Woodland and vicinity that they will open the store formerly occupied by MR. SELIG HYMAN,

On or about the 15th of May, 1873.

With a fine and well selected stock of

LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S,

—AND—

Men's and Boys'

BROGANS AND GAITERS,

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

ETC., ETC.,

Which they will sell at the most

REASONABLE PRICES.

Soliciting the patronage of the public we would call attention to the above, and promise to give full satisfaction to all.

☞ *CALL AND TRY US!* ☜

Respectfully,

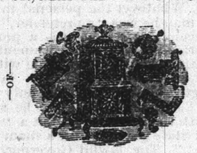
L. KAMINSKY & Co.,

my2 WOODLAND, YOLO CO.

F. M. HALL,

MAIN ST., NEXT THE BANK OF WOODLAND,

Manufacturer —OF— And Dealer —IN—



ALL KINDS OF

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares,

PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipes, Gas Fixtures, Sheet Zinc, Tacks,

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRITANNIA WARE,

Clothes Wringers, House Furnishing Hardware. Agent for the celebrated

Richmond Cooking Range,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ Particular Attention Given to Laying

GAS AND WATER PIPES!

All kinds of Repairing in his Line Done with Neatness and Dispatch, and

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ *Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.*

my2-3m

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

mh22-3m

BLUE STONE—EASTERN, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

ap25-3m **Woodland.**

THE RUSH.

That elegant new store known as the

WHITE HOUSE,

(*Opp. Hesperian College, Woodland,*)

Has, notwithstanding the general cry of dull times, been doing

A LIVELY TRADE

Ever since its opening, on the 1st instant. We have a large and elegant stock of

SPRING GOODS!

Which all are invited to call and examine. The rush for seasonable goods is now toward the

White House!

ALEXANDER & CO.

Woodland, April 10th, 1873. ap12

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. mh8

COLEMAN'S Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus, is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, and is acknowledged by grateful thousands to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY CANAL, and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, as it seems to have a direct affinity for these organs and their surroundings, and cures them by its alterative, healing and balsamic properties more effectually than any other known remedy.

It is also an invaluable **EUCALYPTUS** remedy for all diseases of the mucous and serous membranes such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHŒA, ETC.

This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised results, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 405 Kearny st., San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a poweful, yet harmless febrifuge, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, while the baneful results of the use of the usual quinine and arsenical remedies for those diseases are entirely avoided.

Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S.

For sale everywhere, and by Chas. Langley & Co., Druggists, Agents, San Francisco.

my2-1yis

NEW BARBER SHOP!

WOODLAND THE BEST PLACE AFTER ALL!

The undersigned, after an absence of several months, has returned to Woodland and opened a Barber shop in the new building

Cor. Main and First Streets,

OPPOSITE CAPITAL HOTEL,

Where he invites his old friends and the public to call upon him.

I thoroughly understand the Tonsorial Art in all its branches, and respectfully invite a share of the patronage of the people of Woodland and vicinity.

ap25-3m THEODORE SCHUMACKER.

HAY-YARD TO LET!

THE BEST LOCATION IN THE COUNTY.

The undersigned will rent to any responsible party, his Feed Yard and Sheds, comprising 1¼ acres of ground, adjoining Thomas & Hunt's new warehouses at the Woodland Railroad Depot, for the season or longer, as may be agreed upon. For particulars inquire of S. HILLER, Proprietor.

Woodland, April 10th, 1873. ap12-tf

WANTED. We will give men and women **Business that will Pay** from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address, **J. LATHAM & CO.,**

my9-6w 222 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

House and Lot for Sale.

Wishing to leave the State on business, I offer for sale, cheap, my House and Lot in the Town of Woodland.

No objections to taking as part payment a span of good Horses or Mules.

I have also a No. 1 HAY PRESS, New, which I will sell cheap.

R. B. DINSMORE.

Woodland, Cal., May 7th, 1873. my9-1m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF RESTITUTION and Execution issued out of the Sixth Judicial District Court in and for the County of Yolo and State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered in said Court on the Twenty-eighth day of March A.D. 1873, in favor of the Sacramento Savings Bank, plaintiff, for the sums of Six Hundred Dollars ($600) in damages, and Four Hundred and Eighty-two Dollars and Thirty-five cents ($482.35) in costs, and against John Hynes, defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit: East half of south-east quarter of Section Twenty-four (24) Township Nine (9) north, range Two (2) east, standing in the name of H. H. Scott on the Records of Yolo County.

Notice is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of MAY, A.D. 1873, at Two o'clock P.M., I will sell all the right, title and interest of said JOHN HYNES, defendant, in and to the above described property, at the Court House door in the Town of Woodland, Yolo County, California, at public auction, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said Writ of Restitution and Execution and all costs.

my9-4t J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to February 6th, 1872, and Warrants Nos. 1745, 1746, 1748, 1753, 1751. Registered February 6th, 1872.

ON THE ROAD FUND,

Prior to March 8th, 1871, and Warran's Nos. 635, 636, 637, 638. Registered March 8th, 1871.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,

Prior to November 13th, 1871, and Warrant No. 1531. Registered Nov. 13th, 1871.

A. C. KEAN,
Treasurer Yolo County.

Woodland, May 15th, 1873. my16-3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm will please call and make satisfactory settlement. The business will hereafter be conducted by L. B. RUGGLES, who solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.

L. B. RUGGLES,
JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

WOODLAND, April 19th, 1873. ap25-1m

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,

mh22-tf WOODLAND.

A CURE FOR

NEURALGIA

—AND—

Sciatic Rheumatism!

DR. FOWLER'S

"Neuralgia & Nerve Pills"

Are a certain cure for those most painful and obstinate diseases—Neuralgia and Sciatic Rheumatism—as well as of nearly all affections of the Nervous system, such as

Nervous or Throbbing Headache, Epileptic Fits, Darting Pains, Sick Headache, Nervous Twitchings, Inability to Sleep, etc., etc.

DR. FOWLER has used this remedy in his extensive practice for the past forty years with great success, and now, having retired from active practice, offers the remedy for the benefit of the public.

By permission, reference is made to the following persons residing in this town, who have used this remedy, and been entirely cured:

A. E. WAGSTAFF, Editor "Yolo Mail," Woodland, *Sciatic Rheumatism.*

CASS DOLLARHIDE, Grandson of E. W. Dollarhide, Esq., *Epileptic Fits.*

W. H. WINNE, ESQ., (Steam Planing Mill) *Neuralgia in Hip and Back.*

E. ABSHIER, *Neuralgia in the Head.*

PROF. S. STURGIS, Hesperian College, *Neuralgia in the Head.*

MRS. J. KIEFER, *Neuralgia in Limbs and Head.*

MRS. L. F. CRAFT, (Craft Hotel) *Neuralgia in the Head.*

And many others.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

WOODLAND. mh29-3m

NEW SPRING STYLES

—OF—

MILLINERY

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

DRESSMAKING

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED MODES!

MRS. OGBURN,

Having on hand a large assortment of Millinery Goods, desires to inform the public that she is prepared to furnish the LATEST AND BEST STYLES of goods in that line. According to the newest imported fashions, in style and taste to suit the most fastidious. Also,

Dressmaking,

In all its branches, according to the most approved modes.

The patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

I also have the agency for the

Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the very best and most reliable in use.

ap5-3m MRS. OGBURN.

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

mh1-3m HENRY RICKER.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, May 23d, 1873.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LANE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 4th, 1873, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco.. *6:40 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco. †10:57 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....*12:25 P.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco.. *3:40 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*8:55 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....†4:52 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

my9]

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad Meeting.

Mr. J. D. Stephens, one of the Directors of the California Central Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, informs us that a meeting will be held at the Court House on Saturday evening, May 24th, at half-past seven, when the question of bringing the track of the Benicia and Red Bluff Railroad to Woodland will be discussed and perhaps decided, either for or against. Senator Cole, President of the Company, Mr. Magarey, business manager, and other prominent gentlemen will be present to give their views and also to take the sense of the citizens here as to whether they want the road or not, and what they are willing to do to secure it. There should be a full turn out of our business men and farmers, all of whom are more or less directly interested in this enterprise. We shall expect to see the Court Room full of people.

District Court.

The May term of this Court commenced on Monday last, his honor Judge Ramage presiding. In comparison with the amount of business to come before the Court, but little was transacted, the Judge's health not permitting him to occupy the bench for any length of time. It was expected that Judge Wheeler would be here to assist, but he was unable to attend. This is very unfortunate, as there was no Court at the January term, and parties suffer by such long delays. A number of decrees of foreclosure and divorce were granted, which with motions heard and other ex parte business closed the session, and Court was adjourned till the 21st of July; Law Day, July 18th. Below is a summary of the business transacted:

Elizabeth M. Barnes vs. J. S. Barnes—Default of defendant entered and decree of divorce granted.

Sacramento Savings Bank vs. Hines—Motion for new trial overruled.

N. Bradbury vs. L. Bradbury—Decree of divorce entered.

Odd Fellows' Bank vs. Glockler et als.—Action for foreclosure of mortgage. Default of defendants entered, and decree of sale ordered.

C. A. Powell vs. W. B. Powell—Action for divorce. Referred to Court Commissioner to take testimony.

Sarah N. Coyle vs. Wm. Coyle—Action for divorce. Default of defendant entered and referred to F. E. Baker to take testimony.

Wristen vs. Dresbach and Friedlander—Default of defendant Dresbach set aside by agreement, and leave granted plaintiff to file amended complaint.

Hubbard vs. Hunt—Continued by consent.

Green & Trainor vs. Dresbach—Demurrer withdrawn. Leave to answer in ten days.

Wilcoxson vs. Souteaburg. Demurrer overruled by consent, with leave to plaintiff to file supplemental complaint. Decree of foreclosure entered, with sixty days stay of proceedings.

Freeman & Hall vs. Jamison et als. Default of defendants duly entered, and decree of foreclosure granted.

Clear Lake Water Works Co. vs. Lake County—Henry Edgerton substituted as sole attorney for the defendant.

Bank of Woodland vs. Isabel Bell—Default of defendant entered, and decree of foreclosure granted.

James Johnson was appointed Court Commissioner for Yolo County.

Court adjourned to July 21st, 18th, Law Day. Jury heretofore subpœned to appear on the 21st July.

FINE SAMPLES OF WHEAT.—Wm. McNeill, of Pleasant Prairie, has a field of about sixty acres of wheat, which he feels confident will yield twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. Many of the heads are fully six inches long, and it stands thick upon the ground. Doubtless there are many other fields in the county just as good. That of Mr. Reed, described on our first page, of course is exceptional. What a grand thing it will be some day when all the tule lands in the county are brought into cultivation. Fifty bushels an acre will be a common yield for such lands.

STRONG NORTHER.—A fierce north wind has been blowing during the last two days. It is cool, however, (probably on account of the late rains north of us) and may not do serious injury to the crops, other than blow down the heavy pieces, unless it should continue several days, which we hope it will not. Up to this time the prospects have been materially improved of late, so much so that our people had hopes of realizing fully half a crop. Some of the earliest wheat is probably past injury from shrinkage, but there is much that is not.

HOLDING BACK.—Announcements have been made in our columns by candidates for the offices of Sheriff and Tax Collector. Why not for the other offices? The people want to know who are the different candidates for all the offices to be filled at the ensuing election. Come, gentlemen, don't be backward in coming forward. Give the voters an opportunity to determine as to the fitness of every candidate for the position he seeks.

COMING HOME.—Grand Representative I. Hafky, of this place, who has been absent in Europe for several months instituting Groves of the Ancient Order of Druids in different parts of Germany, is now on his way home. Mrs. Hafky received a dispatch from him at Brooklyn, New York, on the 21st, whence he intended to start for Woodland the next day. So he will be home early next week.

CLOSING OUT.—Henry Aronson, one of Woodland's oldest merchants, has determined to dispose of his stock of goods as rapidly as possible, and therefore offers them at greatly reduced rates. Fixtures, safe, etc., for sale at a bargain. The location is one of the best in town.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Phillips has received a lot of new goods in the millinery line. She intends to move into one of the brick stores in front of the College as soon as they are completed.

Cacheville Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

CACHEVILLE, May 20th, 1873.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Last Tuesday the stillness which usually prevails throughout our streets was broken and the people were thrown into unusual excitement, the cause of which was a horrible affray on Main street among the heathen Chinese, in a house expressly designed by them for a laundry. The origin of the trouble could not be ascertained; it was first known to the people by a terribly tumultuous uproar that accompanied the quarrel; the next act exhibited to the public was a celestial running out into the street for dear life, pursued by a brother countryman bearing an iron bar above his head, with which to exterminate his fleeing opponent. Fortunately for latter, they were met in the street by Dr. Bonham who deprived the victor of his prey by taking him into custody, and after guarding him awhile and scaring him with threats of punishment the prisoner was set at liberty, promising to behave in the future.

Last Sunday an enormous congregation assembled in our house of worship with the expectation of hearing an eloquent sermon by Rev. A. M. Bailey, of Santa Clara, but were sadly disappointed.

The epizootic, which has been raging for a considerable time, is slowly disappearing; but two cases have as yet proved fatal. This will probably be the total for the siege.

On last Thursday G. W. Zimmerman and Marcia Woodward were united in the holy bonds of matrimony; the former of whom is on a sojourn from the east, and the latter a resident of Yolo county.

Notwithstanding the reputed poorness of the soil in Hungry Hollow, I am informed by reliable parties that the farmers there will realize fair crops the coming season; at any rate they will excel ours. A. B. C.

"AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM.—The firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co. commenced their Advertising Agency in the old *Journal* building, No. 10 State Street, Boston, nearly a quarter of a century ago (February 1849), where their Agency is still located, carrying on a large and successful business. They established a branch in New York City, May 1852, which has grown to be larger than the parent house—increasing steadily, year by year, until now it has the agency of nearly every newspaper in the United States and British Provinces, and does a yearly business of hundreds of thousands of dollars. S. M. Pettengill & Co. have recently opened another branch office at 701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where they are doing a successful increasing business. They have done advertising exceeding ten millions of dollars since commencing business. This firm is favorably known not only throughout this country, but in all parts of the world. They have established a reputation for honorble and fair dealing which any firm might envy, and but few have attained to. We congratulate them upon their success. We would recommend all who want advertising done in any part of the country to call upon them. They can point to hundreds of business men who followed their advice, and trusted to their sagacity, and availed themselves of their facilities, who have made fortunes for themselves, and they are daily assisting others in the same path.—*Boston Journal, May 8th.*

ROLL OF HONOR of Fillmore District for the month ending May 16th, 1873:

FIRST GRADE.

Susan Harlan	99	Genie Day	98
Sophie Kincheloe	99	Grace Kincheloe	98
Zella Browning	99	Victorine Harlan	98
Ruth Lucas	98	Katie Fisher	97
Nannie Lucas	98	Stephen Fisher	97
Tillie Browning	98	Mary Lucas	96

SECOND GRADE.

John Day	97	Mary Ralston	95
Harvey Ralston	97	Warren Hord	94
Lizzie Morris	97	Willie Harlan	93
Charley Browning	96	Eva Kincheloe	96

THIRD GRADE.

Katie Ralston	99	George Lucas	95
Annie Harlan	98	Sallie Lucas	94
Lon Ralston	96	Johnny Morris	91
Clarence Day	96	Byrdie Harrison	90

Those standing below 90 per cent. are not reported.

FRANK A. PEDLAR, Teacher.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Thursday noon, May 22d:

Armstrong, J A	Harrison, John
	Huffman, W E
Beck, Charles	Huffman, W E
	Hubbard, Mark
Callions, Mrs Mary	Holcraft, Geo W
Colburn, S A	Holton, Sarah
	Hoodland, J W
Davis, Mrs E A	Hughes, Mrs G
Durand, Ira	
Davis, J L	Kegs, Isaac
Dennis, B A	
	Losen, John
Guilford, J H	Lawrence, Jennie
George, L G	
	McBride, T H
Harlon, Walter	Maly, Clemma A

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

T. C. POCKMAN, Postmaster.

TURNERS' BALL.—The Woodland Turn-Verein takes the initiative towards a Fourth of July celebration by announcing that they will give a grand ball at their new hall in the evening. Further notice will be given as soon as arrangements can be completed.

VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Philip Phillips, the world renowned sacred singer, will give one of his concerts at Washington Hall on Thursday evening next, May 29th. He always devotes the net proceeds to charitable purposes. By all means go and hear him.

FINE ANIMAL.—Milton Dale, Esq., of this county, is the owner of a thoroughbred short-horn Durham bull, sixteen months old, which weighs twelve hundred pounds. He was purchased by Mr. Dale a few months since from Col. Younger of San Jose.

THE ALL-GONE feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by Parsons' Purgative Pills in small doses.

CORN and flour are staple articles; but not more so than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.

Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken sides with Disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuants, emetics, salivants, cantharidal plasters, or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong, of right, to the era of the Crusades! That powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced with disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, etc., would be much less than it now is. The causes which produce croups, colds, quinsey, diptheria and catarrh, seldom affect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations, Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermittents, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease. my16-1m

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs ☞ *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St, San Francisco.

IT HAS STOOD the test of half a century, and has not been found wanting. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the acknowledged cure for all long troubles, from the incipient cold to confirmed consumption. Do not rest an hour until the disease is expelled from the system.

Religious Services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Elder J. N. Pendegast. Services at the Chapel every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Sunday School at 9 A.M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Preaching every Sunday, in Central Hall, by Rev. S. R. Rosboro, at 11 A.M. and 6:30 P.M. All are invited. Sabbath School immediately after the morning services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. A. R. Sheriff, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9.30 A.M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.00, and Class-meeting on Monday evening at 7.00 o'clock, at the Church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Mass will be celebrated in the Court House, Woodland, at 11:30 A.M., on the first, third and fourth Sundays, and in Davisville on the second Sunday of each month.

Courts of Yolo County.

DISTRICT COURT—Hon. Lewis Ramage, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular Terms commence on the third Monday in May, September and January.

COUNTY COURT—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular terms, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

PROBATE COURT—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular terms, same as County Court.

Board of Supervisors.

E. Roberts, President; R. Megowan, Geo. H. Swingle. Regular meetings, on the first Monday in February, May, August and November

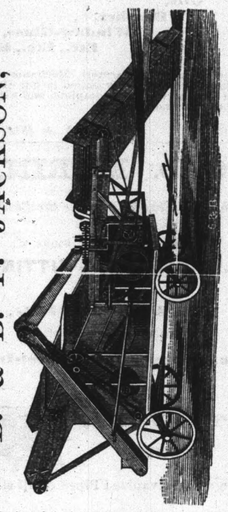
SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT IS A well-known fact that Dyspepsia and Indigestion are the causes of nearly all the diseases that the human body is heir to; then why pay enormous doctor's bills? By using Dr. Henley's celebrated I X L Bitters they can be thoroughly eradicated from the system and new life imparted to the sufferer. Read physician's certificates in advertisement in another column. mh8-3m

New Business!

BYRON JACKSON. B. F. JACKSON.

B. & B. F. JACKSON,



Manufacturers of Jackson's Patent Elevator & Self-Feeder Attachment, Woodland, Cal.

We hereby give notice that we have established a Machine and Blacksmith Shop in connection with SIBLEY & CALLEN'S PLANING MILLS, cor. Railroad street and Oak avenue, where we are manufacturing our

Patent Elevator and Self-Feeder Attachment to Threshing Machines!

We are also prepared to repair all kinds of Agricultural Machinery and Steam Engines. Having had practical experience on the farm with all kinds of implements, and having the best of facilities for manufacturing and repairing the same, we respectfully ask our friends and the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, May 6th, 1873.

my9-3m B. & B. F. JACKSON.

2d ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

75,730 Premiums,

RANGING IN VALUE FROM

$10 to $5,000,

GIVEN AWAY

To the Subscribers of

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.

Every Subscriber is sure of one premimany way, and also has an equal chance of receiving a CASH Premium, or a PIANO, ORGAN, WATCH, SEWING MACHINE, etc., etc.

First Grand Cash Premium $5,000

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—*Eight Pages.* Large Size, Illustrated, the Family Weekly, is in its third volume, and has attained the largest circulation of any paper published in the West. Its success enables the proprietors to furnish the best, most desirable and most useful original reading matter in great variety, that money can buy, and to make it a Home Weekly suited to the wants of every family. Subscription price, $3 per year of 52 numbers.

The Elegant Chromo "CUTE,"

Size 16 x 20 inches, 16 colors. Acknowledged by all to be the handsomest and most valuable premium picture in America. Every Subscriber is presented with this Chromo at the time of subscribing, *(no waiting)* and also receives a NUMBERED CERTIFICATE entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of $25,000 in cash and other premiums.

THE DISTRIBUTION TAKES PLACE on the second Tuesday in June next. The Chromo and Certificate sent on receipt of price. Specimen Copies, Premium List, etc., giving full particulars sent free to any address.

AGENTS WANTED Either local or canvassing, in every town. Large cash pay and the best outfit. Send at once for terms. Address

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND, Chicago, Ill.

mh15

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

Boys' and Girls'

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Demorest's Young America!

Brilliant with instructive and interesting Stories, Poems, Puzzles, Travels, Games, Editorials, Correspondence, etc., etc., etc., fully illustrated in all its departments, is an ever welcome guest to the family table of instruction and amusement. Single copies 10 cents, post free. Yearly, $1, or with a choice of the following beautiful and valuable premiums to each subscriber, for 50 cts. extra; a choice from five fine Parlor Chromos, worth $5 each, or two interesting Juvenile Books bound in cloth and gilt, worth $1.75, post free; or a fine pearl-handled two-blade Pocket Knife and a pallet of best Paints; post free; or a very powerful brass-mounted, double-cylinder, ivory-tipped adjustable Microscope, worth $2, postage 6 cts., or a good Stereoscope with a series of views, postage 5 cents.; or an elegant Photograph Album for holding 50 pictures, postage 16 cts.; and valuable premiums for clubs. Address,

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,

n23 838 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. s14-1y

IS A DOLLAR Worth Saving?

If you think so then go where you can

Save from One to Five Dollars on nearly everything you buy!

THERE IS BUT ONE PLACE

—WHERE—

YOU CAN DO THIS,

And that is at the

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

Where there is a perfect

Rush Kept Up, Day and Night,

At the great

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!!!

A Wonderful Business at the great

San Francisco Auction Store!

The Cheapest House in Woodland is

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!

Where they are now offering

GREATER BARGAINS

Than were ever heard of before. With our connection in San Francisco, from whence

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING GOODS

Of Every Description,

Bought at the lowest cash prices,

We are enabled to

Undersell All!!!

We have just received a Very Large Assortment of

Ladies' Misses'

—AND—

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of All Descriptions.

Ladies' Half Cloth, Kid Foxed, extra high cut, for $1.50 per pair—worth $3.

Misses' Half Cloth, Kid Foxed, $1.25—worth $2.00.

Ladies' French Calf Walking Boots, our own make, $1.75—worth $3.00.

Misses' Calf Boots—Our Own Make, $1.25—worth $2.00.

Ladies' Extra English Lasting Gaiters, $1.50—worth $2.50.

Ladies' French Cloth Slippers, 75 cents—worth $1.25.

Children's School Shoes, from 75 cents to $1.25.

Ladies' All Cloth Boots, $1.50—worth double; also, a lot of

Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, from 25 to 50 cents—worth double.

Children's Good Button Boots, from $1 to $1.50.

Ladies' French Kid Slippers, With Buckles, from $1 to $1.25—worth $2.

—ALSO—

An Immense Stock

—OF—

GENTS' AND BOYS' BOOTS,

SHOES AND GAITERS!

Gents' Fine Boots, from $2.50 to $5.00—worth double.

Gents' Gaiters, lasting and fine Calf, from $2.00 to $3.00—worth double.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING!

—IN A—

LARGE VARIETY!

Men's Suits, from $10 to $18—worth double.

ALSO RECEIVED

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

Of Every Style, and at various low Prices,

NOTIONS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

500 Doz. of Very Fine Hosiery,

AT $1.50 PER DOZEN!

Gloves,

English Cutlery,

Pipes,

Tobacco,

Jewelry,

And a full assortment of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!

At Astonishing Prices!

HA! HA!! HA!!!

Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Hats,

From 25 cents to $2.50,

Sold elsewhere at from $3.00 to $5.00.

TRUNKS, BAGS and VALISES,

And, in fact, everything; too numerous to mention.

Call and Examine Our Prices,

And satisfy yourself that the

Cheapest House in Woodland

—IS THE—

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

UNDER THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Where the Red Flag can be seen by all.

GOSLINER & CO.

mh22-3m

GEO. LEWALD & Co.,

(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OILS, PAINTS AND WALL-PAPER.

Orders received for all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

Agents for

Wood's Self-Raking Reaper!

—AND—

NEW IRON MOWER!

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Sold at Low Prices and on Reasonable Terms.

☞ MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, is always on hand to attend to his old friends and patrons.

WOODLAND, Feb. 20, 1873. my2-3m

We take pleasure in announcing that we have received

AN IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

SPRING GOODS,

Which we shall offer to the public at rates to

Defy all and every competition.

Special attention is called to our Latest Styles

—OF—

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

The Latest Novelties in

FANCY GOODS!

Our stock in both lines is strikingly large and well selected.

The Most Complete Stock of

STRAW GOODS!

And a great many more articles too numerous to mention.

We have also received an entire new stock of

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AND—

HATS, IN ALL STYLES.

We cordially invite our patrons to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Woodland, March 27th, 1873.

W. S. HUSTON. | S. M. HUSTON. | S. T. HUSTON.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM

—AT—

KNIGHT'S LANDING!

Huston Brothers,

SUCCESSORS TO

HUSTON & GOLDMAN,

YOLO COUNTY,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

my16-tf

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

mh29-3m

YOLO COUNTY

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

READ & WELCH, Proprietors.

In this establishment can be found anything under the head of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

—INCLUDING—

BOOTS, SHOES

HATS, CAPS,

Trunks, Valises, Knives,

POCKET BOOKS, COMBS,

And a list of

OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

P.S.—Call for the best genuine home-made

BUCK GLOVES!

my16

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

mh8-3m

IMPROVE YOUR POULTRY.

It Costs no More

TO KEEP

GOOD FOWLS

Than Poor Ones.

Oakland Poultry Yards,

Cor. 16th & Castro sts., Oakland, Cal.

Season of 1873.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from the largest and Best Bred Fowls in the WORLD, carefully packed in Patent Boxes and guaranteed to carry safely any distance.

THE VARIETIES COMPRISE Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Houdans, Silver and Golden Spangled Polish, Black Spanish, Crevecœurs, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, and Sebright and Game Bantams.

Send stamp for Illustrated circular to GEO. B. BAYLEY, importer and breeder of Choice Poultry, P. O. Box 659, San Francisco; also, agent for the *Poultry World*, a monthly illustrated journal, devoted entirely to Poultry; tells how to keep Fowls for *Profit*; a complete repository of information on the subject. Subscription only $1.25 a year. Agents wanted in every town in the State. Address P. O. Box 659, S.F.

☞ Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. fe15-1s6m

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,

Scroll Sawing,

Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER

General Jobbing Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted,

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

ap18-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. ap19-3m

WINDOW GLASS, All Sizes, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, May 23d, 1873.

What Do Newspapers Contain.

"Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the day,
Whatever it be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away.

"News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, essays and rhymes,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of lying reports,
And published at regular times,

"Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in the editor's eyes,
With logic so grand
That few understand
To what in the world it applies.

"List of all physical ills, my boy,
Cured by somebody's pills,
Till you ask with surprise
Why any one dies,
And what's the disorder that kills.

"Prices of cattle, and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and drain,
But 'would take me too long
To tell you in song,
A quarter of all they contain.

OATMEAL, BONE, AND MUSCLE.—Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Professor Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and night, and also tested the strength of both arms and loins of the students in the University—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that, in hight, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them, the French; very much higher, the English; and highest of all, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of good milk and oat meal porridge.

Speaking of oatmeal, an exchange remarks that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The Western hunters and trappers consider it the very best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating, and satisfying. It is popular in the Bonanza Navy Yard, two and a half pounds of oatmeal being put into a pail of moderately cool water. It is much better than any of the ordinary mixtures of vinegar and molasses with water which farmers use in the haying or harvest field.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

AN EXPENSIVE WAY OF GETTING RID OF A DEAD PRINCE.—The burning of a dead prince in India is rather expensive. A letter to the London *Times* describes the combustion of His Highness the Maharajah of Joudpore. The corpse was dressed in royal robes of brocaded cloth, and decked out with jewelry valued at $75,000. In front of the funeral procession walked two elephants, laden with gold and silver coins to the amount of $62,000 which were scattered at every hundred paces among the spectators to be scrambled for. The corpse, shawls and jewelry were then thrown together upon the burning pile. From the day on which His Highness died, 5,000 Brahmins received regularly food and a largess of a rupee each at the palace gates. All the inhabitants, by way of expressing their grief, shave off their beards, mustaches, and the hair of their heads. The lamented rajah left behind him a neat assortment of wives and concubines, who were, many of them, extremely desirous to be burned with their late lord, some because they were really grieved at his loss, and others because it was the fashionable thing to do. It was not permitted, however, much to the disgust of the widows.

POSITION OF A RESIDENCE.—Houses on streets running nearly north and south are far preferable to those located on those going east and west, in a sanitary estimate. In the first, here at the north of the equator, the sun shines brilliantly in the forenoon on the front, and with nearly equal force in the afternoon on the rear. Thus dampness is expelled and the whole edifice is dry and the air far purer for its solar exposure. If a house is on an east and west street, those fronting north are decidedly the best for a residence, because the sun's action on the yard, the kitchen, and usual regions of neglected accumulations, purifies and modifies the human atmosphere that is sure to predominate in yards and the back side of houses whose rear is north of the street. Thus circumstanced, the back rooms are never so pleasant, cheerful or economically warmed in winter or ventilated in summer, as when on the south side. Opening on the street, the frame of each gets both light and air by reason of the frequent swing of the front door. Here is a law of health in a nutshell.

A BEAUTIFUL ANSWER.—When the Emperor of Germany was lately on a visit to a village in a distant portion of his dominions he was welcomed by the school children of the place. After their speaker had made a speech for them he thanked them. Then taking an orange from a plate, he asked: "To what kingdom does this belong?" "The vegetable kingdom, sire," replied the little girl. The Emperor took a gold coin from his pocket, and holding it up, asked: "And to what kingdom does this belong?" "To the mineral kingdom, sire," replied the little girl. "And to what kingdom do I belong, then?" asked the Emperor. The little girl colored deeply, for she did not like to say "the animal kingdom," as he thought she would, lest his Majesty should be offended, when a bright thought came, and she said with radiant eyes, "To God's kingdom, sire." The Emperor was deeply moved. A tear stood in his eye. He placed his hand on the child's head and said most devoutly, "God grant that I may be accounted worthy of that kingdom."

SPECIAL STAMPS FOR THE PRESIDENT.—Many thousand dollars of the people's money are to be expended in printing a series of postage-stamps of all denominations of special designs, and bearing the inscription, "Executive," for the exclusive use of the President, in order that His Excellency's correspondence may be distinguished above the plebeian missives of the common herd. These stamps, with other separately distinctive ones for each department of the Government, are to cost nearly $2,000,000 for the coming year, or, to be more exact, enough to cover the mailing of 62,196,608 half ounce packages. All of which goes to show how far our republican civilization is in advance of the effete barbarism of Great Britain, where royal personages must fain content themselves with sucking the same vulgar pattern of postage-stamp used by the meanest subject.—*Examiner.*

GRASSHOPPERS in enormous numbers have made their appearance in portions of Sacramento county.

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly to our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. We obtain the best varieties. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

mh1-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

S.T-1860-X.

PLANTATION BITTERS

THE

CELEBRATED

—AND—

TONIC

AND

APPETIZER,

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Domestic Tonic,

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor L. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying to *cause purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* To favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the same in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

my3-1y-cuwy

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. mh7-3m

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. s14-1y

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

PURE! — CALIFORNIA

DR. WALKER'S

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain longun well, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all such cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the mucous. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Purify the Body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS. s67-eowtly

FLORENCE.

Special attention is called to the great improvements made recently in this excellent Machine, and to the new and elegant styles of Vases added to our list.

FLORENCE.

For those who prefer a Machine leading the work away from the operator, we now have one of that description quiet, easy-running and having all the other peculiar excellencies of the other style.

FLORENCE

Is sure to please. If there is one within a thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will attend to it without any expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agt.

FLORENCE.

Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction—having a reversible feed—a great advantage in fastening ends of seams, in quilting, etc.

FLORENCE.

Examine the Florence, or send for Circular and samples of Work before you purchase a Sewing Machine. BUY THE BEST!

Machines sold on liberal terms.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,

No. 19 New Montgomery Street,

Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

L. MACHEFERT,

ap25m8 Local Agent.

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

THE SALES OF LAST YEAR.

NEW TRIUMPHS!

The Statistics from sworn returns of the Sales of Sewing Machines in 1872 (reported in 1873), show that the

SINGER MANUFACTURING COM'Y

Sold, Last Year, over

45,000 MORE MACHINES

THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And over one quarter of all machines sold during that year. Nine out of ten of said Singer Machines were for FAMILY use—proving the great popularity of the Singer in the household. Annexed are the Sales of the different makers:

THE

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SOLD

219,758 Machines!

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. sold	174,088
Howe Machine Company (estimated)	145,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co'y	52,010
Domestic Sewing Machine Company	49,554
Weed Sewing Machine Company	42,444
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co'y	33,833
Wilson Sewing Machine Company	22,666
Florence Sewing Machine Company	15,703
B. P. Howe Sewing Machine Company	14,907
Blees Sewing Machine Company	6,053
Keystone Sewing Machine Company	2,655
Bartram & Panton Manufacturing Co'y	1,000

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

105 KEARNEY ST., San Francisco.

Thos. M. Prior, Agent, Woodland. mh29-6m

M. PETERSON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

CARRIAGE PAINTER!

I have again resumed my old business, and am fully prepared to do all work in my line in the best manner and in the highest style of the Painter's art; such as House Painting, Graining, Marbling, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painting of every description. Also,

CEMENTING and PAINTING BRICK BUILDINGS,

Warranted permanent and water-proof.

SHOP ON MAIN ST., Woodland, West of Washington Hall. de28-1y

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

ap18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

ap25-8m

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

ap12-3m

Carriage and Sign Painting.

STUART & ENGMAN,

Are prepared to receive orders for Painting Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of Wagons, etc.

Will do all Repairs on Trimming of Tops of Buggies, etc.

SHOP IN ELLIOTT'S BLOCK,

Over Beach, Sovereign & Co's Wagon and Blacksmith shops.

☞ All work done at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. mh1-3m

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

☞ IN EVERY STYLE! ☜

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

GRAY & WOOD.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

my2-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,
Sash,
Casings,
Inside Finish,
Brackets, and
Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. mh15-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street.

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, - Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. my16m3

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ap12-3m

PAINTS AND OILS,

For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

Read Physician's Certificates below!!

A sure Cure for Dyspepsia!

The best Liver Regulator known!

A most Efficient and Pleasant Tonic.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs.

Headache, Biliousness, and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, are all caused by the derangement of the stomach, Liver and other functionaries of the system. The IXL bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

☞ *The IXL Bitters are sold only in glass; to sell other than the genuine article out of our bottles is felony, and we will, when detected, prosecute such parties to the full extent of the law.*

CERTIFICATES.

MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & CO.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that agreeably to your wish I have carefully tested and examined the sample of your IXL Bitters, which you sent me, and find it not only an agreeable Bitters, but also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion.

G. HOLLAND, M.D.

CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL,

San Francisco, June 20th, 1871.

I have carefully examined Dr. Henley's IXL Bitters, and have failed to detect anything which could injure even the most delicate constitution. From the composition of the Bitters, as far as I am able to determine it, I should judge that the IXL Bitters must be a very efficient remedy in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and similar complaints, being composed of a number of vegetable drugs which are principally used in diseases of this nature, and are of the greatest efficacy in their cure.

F. H. ENGLES, M.D.,

Ass't. Res. Physician Apothecary C. & C. Hospital.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE,

San Francisco, July 21st, 1871.

MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & CO.—Gents: I have made a careful examination of your IXL Bitters, and have found them entirely free of deleterious mineral substances. Yours, etc.

LOUIS FALKENAU, State Assayer.

Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine without our Dr. Henley's signature across the top of each bottle.

Every Family should have a Bottle in the house. Sold everywhere.

H. EPSTEIN & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 518 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

my16-3m

Announcement to the Public!

D. CRANE, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. Messrs. SOVEREIGN & CRANE have been long in the same line at Knight's Landing, and Mr. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge reasonable prices.

We are Agents for the Ban Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.

WOODLAND, Feb. 5, 1873. my9-tf

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. J. K. SMITH. mh8-3m

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allay irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. se21-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street, ...SACRAMENTO

ap12-2m

my25-1y

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. ap12-3m

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

—The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of eggs, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the Loins, Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms in the Human System, etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 16, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the aforesaid disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

s67-1y

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873. NO. 27.

The Wreck.

Down, down, into the deep!
Into the ocean's jaws,
Hissing, with foamy lip,
To swallow the freighted ship,
Like a lamb in eagle's claws,
Borne off with one fell sweep!
Down, down, into the deep!

Swift as the lightning glare,
In the black midnight air,
Came the great throes of pain.
Torn, with the cruel rock;
Bent, with the fearful shock;
Creaking in every chain;
Cordage rope snapped in twain;
Down, with agonized leap!
Down the unfathomed deep!

Where are the loved we knew?
The gentle, the brave, the true?
Lips we were wont to kiss?
Tones we shall ever miss?
Hearts that were yesterday ours?
Dead—like the frosted flowers.
'Neath the remorseless wave
Swiftly is cleft their grave.

At midnight was heard a cry—
"The bridegroom draweth nigh!
Go ye, your King to meet:
Forth, in the night and sleet:
Forth, without prayer or stay!
Past is the time to pray."

Oh, let sweet mercy draw
The veil in trembling awe;
Give throbbing spirits rest,
And whisper, "They are blest."
Else would our sorrowing fears
Melt all our life in tears.

—*Springfield Republican.*

Jorgensen's Neighbor.

Neighbors? Yes, as far as contiguity is concerned, Professor Jorgensen was Mrs. Wagnor's neighbor. She was the wife of a canal contractor, who had been previously (the contractor, not his wife) a canal driver. She reigned over a mansion, such as Carlyle calls a "whole immensity of Brussels carpets, pier-glasses, and *or-molu*." The Professor's laboratory overlooked the Wagnor's back yard, which was full of Gothic hencoops and parti-colored croquet tents, and when we tell you how an apartment just like his has been described, we will cease from quotation: "It was full of books and tattered papers, and miscellaneous shreds, united in a common element of dust—manuscripts, torn handkerchiefs, ink-bottles, coffee pots, tobacco-boxes, and periodical literature."

Madame Wagnor had a daughter who was an heiress; and the Professor had a man-servant, who was an Englishman; to these facts for a beginning, add just one more. The Professor was the object of Miss Wagnor's affection; nay, almost her adoration. She was just sixteen, although nobody called it sweet sixteen.

One lovely summer afternoon the Professor sat with his heels out of the window, conning a pamphlet on the Physico-chemical Conditions of Brain Activity; he had a handsome face, which was always aglow over printer's ink, but which, when turned upon humanity, wore a puzzled, bored expression. As he sat thus, there came a rap at his door, timid, lingering, yet persistent; servant girls know it as the "beggar's rap;" the Professor knew a great solitaire diamond glittered on this hand, tapping out there in the dim light at the head of the stairs; yet he made no movement to answer it. He frowned, and, after an interval of quiet, resumed his reading. Rap, rap, tap, tap, it went on for five minutes, and, in the pauses between, there were sighs, as from a great dog, patiently sorrowing outside his master's door. By and by there were voices, one entreating, one arguing; the first at last to prevail. When the door was opened a second, the Englishman shot in, and purposely snapped it back again, as a mouse unwittingly does in a trap. Hinks was a little man, with a tuft of white hair erect on his forehead, and just such another pendant from his chin, while the features between were so nondescript, one longed to turn his head bottom-side up and see if the effect would not be the same. He wore a snuffy, swallow-tailed coat, which, because of a peculiar bend in his person, always set out as if he wore a bustle. His voice was most persuasive, and he pronounced all his "eds" as if he had just found them in the bible.

He approached the Professor and whispered: "She is *very* pressin', sir! Hurges that she may be hallow—ed to henter; when I told'er you ware hengag—ed, and desir—ed me not to let hany body hin, she fell a weepin eenymost, an' a repeatin' on it continoually as 'ow she 'adn't seen you 'so long'—'so long!'"

"She was here two hours yesterday," said the Professor between his teeth.

"Hexactly! Hand will be hon this hoccasion."

"Confou—lock the door and go out the other way; may-be she will get tired and go home."

"She won't go 'ome till she 'ave leasted 'er heyes on you," answered Hinks, vanishing in the direction indicated.

All this time there was, outside the door, the rustle of silk and the grazing of jet fringe upon the panels, and soon the sighing and tapping began again. The Professor read a few more pages and succumbed. He crossed the room, turned the key, and his visiter burst in like an overjoyed animal; when her half shriek of delight had merged itself into rapid, indistinct utterances, he interrupted:

"Judy, I am busy, but you may stay a little while, if you came to do so."

"O, I did! I haven't seen you so long time, so glad! I say, mother, I go see Profser Jorgsen, little bit while. I like him; you so nice. Mother say, 'Judy, you bother Profser; I bet you do.' Do I both—er you?" And Judy's voice slackened, as if the thought had just come to her.

That was Judy's trouble; ideas that others caught on the wing flitted around *her*, and away like butterflies; only once in a while she grasped one, to batter and ruin the poor thing in her clumsy innocence. The Professor looking into the great dull eyes, brightening in his presence, forebore to speak the truth. He only looked longer at her, with the wondering repulsion he always felt. Flesh and bones and blood, silk velvet and diamonds. That was Judy; and for an intellect this hero worship, that strangely enough had been enkindled among the low embers of her being. The Professor was not conceited, yet he was a man so far away from and above Judy, he did not seem "noble in reason, infinite in faculties, in action like an angel, in apprehension like a god!"

Meanwhile she stood in a kind of beatific apathy "feasting 'er heyes," as Hinks had it, until he spoke. "*Why* do you like me?"

"O, you're so good! I like you—like come see you; how much you do know, Judy want know much. I went to school sometimes, I did, but Judy have aw—ful, awful fits, tumble right on floor, do. I feel lonesome kind'r afterwards, want get away in dark. Fits scare girls, you know; teacher say, 'Judy good girl, but better come nuther time I had when get better. So stay home and come see you.' He! he!" and Judy's velvet mantle fringe jangled in her convulsive glee at the very thought of seeing him.

Poor Jorgensen! Never in all his life before had he been characterized as particularly "good"; he was frequently called savage, opinionated, sarcastic, and an infidel; only in the calender of an idiot could he have been canonized. The truth was, he swore by all the heathen gods, whenever he heard Judy lumbering up the staircase, her natural gait being not unlike her mental; but she adored him just the same. He had often sent Hinks out to her with as many as ten different—well, what the vulgar term "whoppers." He was out. She would stay until he came in. He was sick. Let her come and sit by him. You see Judy was a baby in all questions of propriety. He had hinted his apprehension of fits, and she suggested that he could get used to them, as they had at home. Why could she not have been fond of Hinks? She did like him, as she would have taken kindly to a wild hyena, had such a beast been of this household; but Jorgensen, and Jorgensen alone, was the object of her idolatry, and see him she would. This day he gave her a Natural History full of gay pictures, and went back to his seat; he had gotten so he could go on with work or study, only now and then waking up to the fact that she was communicating such items as this: "I want to go to dancing school. I not bit like other girls, other girls don't invite Judy parties; they don't. Ma says 'other girls don't have had parties,' when I cry 'bout it; and Pa says, 'hang those other girls; they shan't come my house again, eat my big supper and not invite my Judy;' and ma says, 'Judy *fool*, she is.' Pa gives me dollar buy chocolate drops; says I not fool quite—all. O dear! I so lonesome, I like come see you."

The learned victim of this devotion would bestow a weakly smile upon Judy; her face would grow radiant; the "other girls" would be forgotten, and he could have a few moments silence. Then into his philosophic musings would come the plaintive drone again:

"Got have new silk dress made to-morrow; hate to so. Ma say squeeze Judy up tight, great big-waisted thing, not spec style. My green poplin hurt awful, my ribs, you know, Profser."

With dim recollections of physiology struggling through his philosophy, Jorgensen would respond, "Tight dressing is injurious."

"Why—what say?"

"Don't let them pinch your ribs."

"O, yes; don't like it either;" and Judy would giggle with delight, to find such harmony of sentiment between them.

To-day, she was busy with the pictures; the Professor turned his face to the window. Above Mrs. Wagnor's croquet tents the sky was all adrift with clouds of wonderful form and loveliness; the trees waving over her gothic hencoops were perfect in symmetry, beautiful in every detail of leaf and twig. Who made them excellent, and finished and flung this creature into the universe to eat and drink, to giggle and have fits; to add nothing to the life around her, to get nothing out of the living of others? The reason for Judy—the end to be accomplished by her—what was it? He gave it up as usual, and wished she would go home. Did not her mother want her?

"No; mother gone city have complexion enameled. Don't tell, Profser, mother say, Judy, box your ears well if you ever tell—never do tell, I don't. I say the other day, Pa, I go ask Profser Jorgensen teach me read and write; that is what came to-day for. So nice be, wouldn't it? Mother won't and pa busy all day, and Judy can't go to school, you know, cos have fits all over girls. Scare 'um *awful*," and Judy pronounced this last with the emphasis usually lent to things when no personal interest is attached.

At this crisis Hinks returned, the professor went out for something, and did not come back. That night he gave Hinks strict charge never to let Judy even as far as the stair-case again. As an enigma he gave her up; socially considered, she was an incubus: furthermore, in his secret soul, he feared her persistency. Who knows, whether instead of writing his treatise upon the "All diffused Nebulous Mist," he might not be made to pour the alphabet through that sieve which Judy was "pleased to call her mind," with the added consideration of "fits all over" him. Hinks was faithful to his trust. For one week he guarded his master both by strength and stratagem, Judy all the time trying to baffle him, with a cunning he did not think she possessed. One day, wearied beyond measure, Hinks blurted out the truth. "You hannoy 'im; you'll ruin 'is 'ealth; you come too hoften."

"Too *often!*" She stopped suddenly in what threatened to be a bombardment. "Don't he like me? I like him *so* much; like see all the time, Judy would. Don't he like me?" Her voice was an actual wail; the heavy face more grieful than Hinks could abide.

"O, he likes you *hextraordinarily*, Miss! Honly he's so hengaged, Miss, that eenymost hanything deestracts 'im."

Judy picked up her lace-covered parasol, went home without a murmur. It was her first intimation that the Professor's affection was not equal to her own. She used after that to set in one of the red, white and blue tents, and watch for him to pass back and forth before the window. She never after crossed his threshold. Not that she was angry or wounded—if he would rather be worshipped in this way, his will was her pleasure. To love *to love* rather than *to be* loved is characteristic of idiots—may be of angels.

During the rest of the summer a sort of free-masonry obtained between Judy and Hinks. Not having treatises to write, he essayed to teach her; so they meandered in unison half through the "Child's First Reader," their course not once interrupted by a fit. Then Hinks, who treasured up all theological formulas that Jorgensen rejected, endeavored to elevate her spiritually as well as intellectually. He got into the habit of meeting her by the largest hencoop, and explaining Original Sin, Predestination, Free Will, and one or two doctrines, peculiarly his own, which contradicted all the others, though that he did not know. Now, Judy's obtuseness became purely shocking. The more he dealt in the law and the prophets, the more this world and every other seemed one gospel to her.

"God is so good! I like Him so much—don't you?"

She would look up and say it, the light slowly kindling in her face, as it did when she turned it toward Jorgensen's window. He was afraid she had not a sufficient idea of hell; and so he devoted much time to that unpleasant topic. She would smile with the happy security of a child in its father's arms; only once she said:

"Yes, awful place must be, but think most right for anybody's don't love God. Judy do love Him! So good! Give Judy everything very nice since she was born—did."

Whereupon Hinks grew irate, and declared to Jorgensen that she "was a fool;" though how the conclusion resulted from the premises I cannot tell.

When the summer was far advanced, Mrs Wagnor took Judy to a fashionable "cure." She, too, would like to "purchase a capacity;" she often told Wagnor "something might be done for Judy if we only knew how." They did not return for months, and the Professor had almost forgotten their existence, when one November day Hinks announced:

"The Wagnors is 'ome, and Judy's 'ad a long and very sewere hillness. She hentreated as 'ow you'd come hand see 'er."

Jorgensen said he would, but he was correcting the proofs of his treatise, and the "Nebulous Mist" made him very forgetful. After a week or two Hinks spoke again, and he went immediately. He was ushered into a parlor so resplendent in marble, and frescoes, and gilt, that after a moment's waiting, he half expected to hear invisible boilers blow off steam, and feel that the magnificent boat had started; instead, he was summoned to Judy's room, where he found her with a great deal less body, if no more mind. She could not have given him a more rapturous welcome had his devotion always equaled her own. Holding tight on his ink-stained hand with her small, bony one, she hurried out her words:

"So glad! So glad to get home; car shake Judy all over; hotel folks stare, laugh, don't know why; Judy try be very polite. Sick folks there; I don't like look at sick folks—don't like doctor—says Judy you must be mez—mez—mezze—mar—ized. Doctor he call for Bobby; Bobby dead, you know, my brother, he was; Bobby spirit tell ma keep on doctrin' with the mezzy—mezzy—you know what. Doctor cross when pa leave me 'lone; servant girl so nice to Judy, take her big church see pictures; funny man in lace curtain for minister; give Bridget bracelet, I did, but not tell mother. O! I like you, Profsor Jorgensen. You *so* good to Judy!"

"Thank you, Judy; I am very sorry you are sick."

"No matter, got home; brought you something Judy did—nice present."

The young girl lifting her head, thrust her hand under the pillow, with trembling joy and anxiety. Jorgensen was annoyed, knowing the slight value this idiot (!!) put upon gold and silver. She produced it in a moment, her eyes like stars—a last year's valentine, heavy with filagree, rosy with tarletan-veiled cupids—thrust it into his hands, and fell back with a sigh of satisfaction. All the man in Jorgensen awoke.

"Judy, this is—wonderful! I would rather take it from you than anything else you could give! What roses!"

"Ha! ha! Yes! yes! Judy thought so, I did!"

She became excited after that, and the nurse sent Jorgensen away. Two or three days after, as he was finishing his treatise, Hinks slowly opened the door, with a solemn visage.

"Professor, the heiress 'as gone 'ome!"

"What?"

"Judy is in 'eaven, let us 'ope."

"Is it possible?"

Hinks shut the door, and the Professor gazed neighborward. His first thought, without levity, was that Mrs. Wagnor would trim all her gothic hencoops with black; it would be so like her some way. His next, the old enigma, the reason for Judy—the why of that

> "Life of nothings, nothing worth,
> From the first nothing ere the birth,
> To that last nothing under earth."

The night fell upon him musing, and found him downcast, bitter. If Judy was foolish, how much wiser was he? A mocking voice did not fail to answer:

> "Thou hast not gained a *real* height,
> Thou art not nearer to the light,
> Because the scale is infinite."

Hinks took another view of things. He went to the funeral, and afterwards rehearsed to Jorgensen with something of the relish of an undertaker, "White satin shroud, pecks of camelias, Mrs. Wagnor's Hindu-like lament;" and when Jorgensen cut him short, he fell to moralizing.

"I wonder 'ow is it with 'er little soul, and 'ow much there ware of it hany way? Not-a-withstandin' she lay there so stilly, an' 'er 'ands, wot used forever be a flutterin' an' a flingin' light out o' the dimont—they ware fold like a babby's—not-a-withstandin' I kep' a hearin' of 'er say has she used when we talked of the fayther of us all, 'I love Him! O, I love Him, He is so Honly he's so hengaged, Miss, that eenymost hanything deestracts 'im."

Judy picked up her lace-covered parasol, went home without a murmur. It was her first intimation that the Professor's affection was not equal to her own. She used after that to set in one of the red, white and blue tents, and watch for him to pass back and forth before the window. She never after crossed his threshold. Not that she was angry or wounded—if he would rather be worshipped in this way, his will was her pleasure. To love *to love* rather than *to be* loved is characteristic of idiots—may be of angels.

During the rest of the summer a sort of free-masonry obtained between Judy and Hinks. Not having treatises to write, he essayed to teach her; so they meandered in unison half through the "Child's First Reader," their course not once interrupted by a fit. Then Hinks, who treasured up all theological formulas that Jorgensen rejected, endeavored to elevate her spiritually as well as intellectually. He got into the habit of meeting her by the largest hencoop,

The Danbury "News" Humorist.

It is hardly possible at the present time to take up a newspaper without finding something within its columns from the Danbury *News*. It may not be credited; it may almost be hidden away among its companion lines of "wit and humor," but it is almost certain to be there, and those who have learned to enjoy and to appreciate the inspirations of the Danbury humorist, find them out and recognize them from their indescribable quality of genius. The reputation of a genuine humorist—that rarest of literary wonders, as colorists are most rare in artists—was never more quietly made than that of "the man of Danbury." He wrote no book; he made no series of articles in any well-known journal; he made no studied production of any kind. He went about his chosen labor of editing a weekly newspaper in a small New England town, and enlivened its columns with those quaint and flavorous "local items" which, unexpectedly and despite himself, have made the author's sayings household words. Considering that his bright thoughts are so well known, it seems a little singular at first that his history, even his name, should be known to few. But this is no doubt because he has taken no step whatever to make himself known, as have other men in like circumstances. He has been contented to write and work and wait. We do not know, indeed, that Mr. Bailey's name was ever mentioned in print, in reference to the Danbury *News* items then floating through the press, until the *Reporter* called attention to the authorship in its issue of July 29, 1872. The items were constantly copied, however, as early as 1870, and it may be that the Press had begun to suppose it had a natural right to them. More lately some of them have deepened in humor, and have lengthened out into sketches, attracting still more curiosity, and it is certainly time that the world should be more familiar, both with the man and his history.

James Montgomery Bailey was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1841. His father was killed when James was quite a child. His mother afterward married a gentleman from Rome, N. Y., and at that place, and in Albany, the family lived until 1860, when they moved to Danbury, Conn. At this time James was eighteen years of age. He had free range of the public schools, though at that time, like most boys, he preferred business. He checked this inclination, however, and remained at school until his arrival at Danbury, where he worked with his stepfather at carpentry until August, 1862. Then came the war, and with it the Danbury youth took his first practical lessons in original composition. Mr. Bailey immediately enlisted in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served as private in that regiment until the war closed. Although he passed through many scenes of danger, he met with but one serious casuality; he was captured at Gettysburg, and with his friend Mr. Donovan, now his partner, was imprisoned in Richmond for two months. His letters from the army over the signature of "H. P. Manton" were sent to the Danbury *Times*, and made for their author a considerable local reputation. After the war Mr. Bailey, with the fellow member of the regiment with whom he was captured, Mr. Thomas Donovan, bought out the Danbury *Times*. This was in September, 1865. It was a hard struggle at first to keep the *Times* up, as the office was in poor condition at the time of purchase. But the young firm succeeded at last, and March 1, 1870, the *Jeffersonian* was purchased and was consolidated with the *Times*, thus making the Danbury *News*. The paper was made strictly local, and it was not long before the people discovered that one good paper was better than two poor ones.

All this time the local notices which have since made such a reputation, were slipping into the paper from time to time, and it soon became the fashion to copy them. In 1870 the items became well known and in 1871 all newspaper readers were able to recognize them. At the present time there are not a few who recognize in Mr. Bailey a fund and a quality of humor second to that of none in the country.

With this slight sketch, we will leave Mr. Bailey with our readers. We may say, however, for the satisfaction of any curiosity that either sex may have on the subject, that Mr. Bailey is a married man. He has no children now living and resides at Danbury, apparently not at all uplifted by the full measure of fame which has been brought to him.—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING.—A French physician is out with a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during operations. He contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy for a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty, in the course of two hours by giving full vent to his emotions. If people feel at all unhappy about anything, let them go to their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud bohoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterwards. In accordance with the above the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically suppressed the result may be St. Vitus' Dance, epileptic fits or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

Probably most persons have experienced the effects of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief on the part of children as well as older persons—and regard the eyes and mouth as safety valves through which nature discharges her surplus steam.

—*Our Monthly.*

Bret Harte denies that he is the laziest man in the world, but admits that he doesn't see the use of rushing around when his boarding house isn't on fire.

General Indian Outbreak.

Within the past six weeks rumors have been prevalent that nearly all the great Indian tribes in Texas, New Mexico, the great plains west of Arkansas and south of Kansas, in and about Washington Territory and Oregon, as well as other places inhabited by them, have exhibited evidences of combining in one common cause against the authority of the United States. General Sherman entertains that opinion of the Texas and great plains Indians, and his views have been corroberated by other parties who have recently been among them, and took note of what was going on. A general and systematic uprising of all the more powerful and warlike aborigines would be a fearful disaster. It is impossible to form any reasonable conjecture of the damage that would ensue to a multiplicity of interests, without counting the terrible loss of life, property and money incident upon such a war. Should these rumors be unfortunately well founded, and the Indian tribes make a simultaneous assault on our frontier settlements, it will most assuredly be the accursed work of villainous white men, refugees from justice, and more bloodthirsty than the sanguinary savages themselves. It has been positively affirmed that a large portion of Chies' band have joined parties of Comanches, Kaddos, and Kickapos, a combination that could not possibly be effected except through the agency of white men. The Lipans inhabit the northern portion of the seven-hundred-mile gap, between the Texas frontier settlements on the west, and those of New Mexico on the east, and that tribe is one of the great Apache family, speaking the same language, and having similar usages and modes of living. But they, as well as the Apaches proper, are, and ever have been, deadly enemies to the Comanches and Kaddos, who are their immediate neighbors. Nothing short of white man's strategy could have pointed out to them the wonderfully increased power they can wield by laying aside their mutual antipathies, and acting in concert. It is utterly unreasonable to imagine, that Indian tribes so widely separated as to be ignorant of one another's existence, should combine for one common object without the management and direction of infinitely better informed parties, or that they could have been induced to forego the deep-rooted hatred existing between neighboring tribes, except to gratify the still greater animosity they entertain for the white race in general. Every account of recent engagements with the aborigines agree that they are armed with the best class of breech-loading weapons, and have abundant supplies of ammunition. They have also exhibited far greater foresight than ever in the management of the commissariat to support considerable bodies of warriors in the field. It is our deliberate opinion that these are all the legitimate results of white men's instruction and assistance, and that their object is to achieve vast, indiscriminate plunder by promoting a general and simultaneous Indian War. It is possible that the vigilance of our Government may avert so dreadful a calamity. The military authorities and the Cabinet are already aware of the situation, but the regular army is weak in numbers, and widely scattered. Under such circumstances the Federal Government can not afford a vacillating or dilatory policy, but at the very first demonstration should call upon each frontier State to furnish a suitable quota of troops for active and immediate service in the field. To this end all State armories and arsenals should be amply provided before hand, and everything got ready for prompt, energetic action. It is high time that all Indians should be made to comprehend they are subjects of the United States, and must obey the laws made for the government of American citizens. The policy heretofore in vogue has instructed them in the belief that they are independent nationalities, to be approached only by treaty stipulations—at which they mock—and subject to no restraints but their own wills.—*Commercial Herald.*

STREET LIFE IN DANBURY.—Old Mr. Watson, on Nelson street, has got a nice little bill to pay. He sent a man down town for a pot of paint and a ladder. The man got the paint, and then went to a lumber yard after a ladder. Then he tied the paint pot on the end of the ladder, and put the ladder on his shoulder. This was a very smart arrangement, and the man himself admired it very much. He started for home this way, and didn't find any trouble in getting along the first block, because people had an impression that a long ladder with a pot of yellow paint dangling on the end of it wasn't exactly the thing to trifle with, so they balanced along on the curb stone, or rubbed up against the buildings. Soon the man saw somebody in a store he knew, and he turned around to speak to him, and drove one end of the ladder into a millinery case and knocked the crown out of an eighteen dollar bonnet. Then he backed off in affright, and knocked down two sewing machine agents with the other end. Then he started to turn around, and an old gentleman who was desperately endeavoring to pull his wife out of danger, saw the peril, and shouted out, "Hi, there!" But it was too late. The pot struck against an awning post, tipped to one side, and the entire contents went over the aged couple. This so startled the man that he whirled completely around, smashing in an entire store front, frightening a milkman's team, and knocking over some thirteen persons who were actively dodging about to get out of the way. Then he dropped the ladder and fled into country shouting "murder" and "fire" at every jump. A regular ordained painter is now engaged on Mr. Watson's house.—*News.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A fashionable young lady recently met her plain old grandmother at the springs. The old lady's heart was filled with innocence and simplicity, and her ideas halted at a straight coat and plain cap. When, therefore, she met her dear niece the first time for many years, and saw her a disfigured invalid, she was shocked and almost fainted. When her emotion had a little subsided, she turned, with tears in her eyes, and said, "Margaret, honey, thee may get well; but indeed I fear, that the waters will never cure thee of thu dreadful thing"—(laying her hand on Margaret's fashionable bustle). "O! how awful thee must feel about it"—and another answer of tears gushed forth. Good old lady that.

Mitsi, a young Japanese student, who died recently at New Brunswick, New Jersey, was buried in Willow Grove Cemetery. The laws of Japan forbid the return of the bodies of subjects who have died abroad.

ANECDOTES.

PLAYING QUAKER.—The Lawrence *Journal* says: A story is told on the streets to the effect that one of our enterprising hackmen yesterday put on a broad-brimmed hat and drove down to the Kansas-Pacific depot to meet the incoming Friends. Seeing an elderly couple on the platform, our Jehu approached them and in a deeply-solemn tone remarked:

"Will thee ride over to the city?"

The couple assented, and moved towards the hack.

"Will thee be taken to a hotel or to a Friend's house?" asked the hackman, in a subdued tone.

"To a hotel," was the reply, as the pair stood at the hack door.

"Where is thou's baggage?" said the triumphant hackman.

A faint look of suspicion passed over the face of the man of peace, as he remarked to his spouse, "Come, Hannah," and turned away from the hack, leaving the driver thereof wondering where and how he had made a "break."

A SHREWD LAWYER.—In 1863 a fat man rushed into the office of a well-known New-Hampshire lawyer, and told him he was drafted.

"The deuce you are!" said the lawyer. "It must be a strong man that could draft a man of your size."

"Well, I am drafted, and want you to get me off. I will pay you well for it."

"Very well;" and they proceeded to the office of the provost marshal.

"Here," said the lawyer "I've got a substitute."

"He wont do." said the marshal; "he's too fat and wheezy; he can't march."

"Cannot you take him just for me?" said the lawyer.

"No," said the marshal, "it's no use; I don't want him."

"Well, then, scratch his name off the list, for he is drafted, and came here with me to be exempted!"

The marshal saw they had proved too much for him, and without another word, ordered the man's exemption papers.

A FUNNY ANECDOTE.—A French philosopher of excellent heart, but somewhat eccentric, lately discharged a servant. Another presented himself; and when matters were nearly settled the gentleman said: "Listen, my good fellow: I am not unfair, but I hate to waste words. You must understand me at a hint. For example, when I say, 'Give me my razors to shave me,' you must bring me at the same time warm water, soap, a napkin; in fact, all the accessories of the toilet. And so with everything." For some time all went on to a marvel, and our friend congratulated himself on having so excellent a servant. One day he felt indisposed, and told his man to go for the doctor, who lived a few steps off. Finally at the end of three hours, back came the servant. "Well, sir!" said his master, "what made you so long a time gone for the doctor, who lives close at hand?" "Ma foix," he replied, "Monsieur remembers that when he give me an order I must think of all he will be likely to need. Thus, I started for the doctor; then the surgeon, in case there should be any operation to perform; the nurse, in case she would be needed to pass the night; the notary, in case Monsieur should wish to make his will; and the undertaker and the grave-digger in case he should die."

AN UNEXPECTED CALL.—In the town of Peacham, Vermont, there resided, in the days long gone, the facetious and eccentric Judge M.

The judge and his wife had been visiting some friends in the Southern States, and when on their way back, were overtaken by a snowstorm. He still kept on, nevertheless, anxious to reach home, as the week and the year were both fast growing to a close, but in passing the residence of an old friend, he was intercepted, and inducements offered to pass the night under his roof. As it was fast growing dark, and the prospect of reaching the next station not very flattering, he concluded to stop. After seeing his fine old Morgan brown safely stabled and fed, himself and host adjourned to the house, where, after doing ample justice to the well-spread table of Vermont fare, he sat down to enjoy his pipe and an evening's social conversation with his friend and his family. The judge took the precaution to mention two or three times in the course of the evening, that it was a habit of his to bathe or sponge himself all over with cold water every morning. That to it, in a great measure, he attributed his general good health. The good lady of the house, from these quiet hints, very thoughtfully supplied his sleeping apartment with a large tin pailful of water, together with the necessary apparatus wherewith to perform his morning ablutions. In due course the judge and his wife were shown to their room, which was situated at the head of a flight of stairs that led directly up from the kitchen into the room, and unprotected at the top by balusters or railings, or aught to prevent a fall and a broken head, where their host, bidding them "good-night," left them to seek their much needed repose. The judge smiled as he surveyed the result of his gentle hints, as evinced in the pail and its surroundings; but the laugh was not to be all on one side.

The first of January broke clear and cold on the following morning, and the judge arose and proceeded to his accustomed aquatic performance. The water in the pail had frozen over during the night, and in breaking it the judge spilled a quantity of water, and in pouring it into the bowl, he spilled still more, which froze almost as soon as it touched the floor. The judge's wife censured his awkwardness, as she surveyed the little pond frozen about the head of and down the stairs. The judge put on his slippers and stepped manfully up to the water pail, to begin, when, unwittingly stepping upon the ice, his feet suddenly went out from under him, and "accoutred as he was," slid, bump, bump, thump,—down stairs, through the door—whose hasp gave way before his weight and impetus—right into the kitchen, full length, where the women folks were busily preparing breakfast. Getting upon his feet as quickly as possible, he exclaimed, "Ladies, I wish you a happy New Year!" skipped up stairs, followed by a burst of laughter from the kitchen, whose culinary operations were thus ludicrously interrupted. It is said that those females had a very indifferent idea of the judge's judicial abilities from that day.

HOUSEHOLD.

WARM FEET.—A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* furnishes that paper with the following remarks on warm feet, which remarks are admirably calculated for this latitude:

To go with cold feet is to undermine the constitution, and this half the women and girls are doing. They have a habit of cold feet and an accompanying habit of ill health. Thick, home-knit stockings are not very fashionable. Once, no country girl was reckoned fit to be married until she had knit a pillow-case full of stockings, but it is not so now. I do not regret that less hand-knitting is done now than formerly, but I hope we shall not give up woolen stockings for winter until we can replace them with something better. Merino, or the common "boughten" white wool stockings, are rather thin, but some of us supplement them with an additional pair of cotton stockings, wearing the cotton or the woolen pair next the feet, as individuals prefer. Cold feet are often caused, at least in part, by too tight elastics or bands at the tops of the stockings, or by tight shoes, or shoes tight in the ankles. These interfere with the circulation of the blood, and there can not be a comfortable degree of warmth without a good circulation and aeration of the blood. My last lesson in this matter came from baby's experience last September. Suddenly she contracted a habit of having cold feet, and when I warmed them the skin seemed hard and inactive, suggesting the need of a bath, when a bath did not seem necessary except for the feet. At length it occurred to me that her "ankle-ties" had been too loose, and just before we came home from our visit a young lady cousin had set the buttons back farther, to make the little slippers stay on better. Ever since that change the slipper-straps had been too tight around her ankles, especially after I put on woolen stockings. I changed the buttons again, and her feet no longer got cold, except in consequence of the actual rigors of the climate. Some well-informed persons object to Congress gaiters, the elastics are usually so firm and close about the ankle. Only very loose garters are allowable, and these may not be necessary when the stockings are worn over under-drawers. Garters in the shape of straps buttoning to both waist and stockings are most sensible for women as well as children.

FRUIT PREPARATION.—Many kinds of fruit assort well with dried apples—first of all, canned quinces. If not cooked very tender in canning, they can be interlaid with the dried apple in preparing them to stew, say in equal quantities, or one-third quince. Add the sugar to the quince as it is put in, and cooked as already directed until tender. This improves by keeping a day or two. Dried or canned rhubarb, cherries, peaches, canned green grapes, cranberries, lemon-pulp and raisins are also good with apples. Lemon-rind should never be used, on account of the acrid oil. Raisins need stewing much longer than most apples. Valencias an hour in all, and Malagas and Muscatels an hour and a half. This rule it is well to remember in using raisins for any purpose. It makes them both richer and more digestible. The previous partial cooking before putting them into other dishes is called "blanching" in cookery parlance. Raisins, when thus well cooked, make with lemons a rich and showy dish. Pare the lemons three to a pound of raisins, cut them in thin rings, and cook them with the raisins for the last half hour, sweetening to the taste.

If apples are spoiling faster than they can be used, put them up in cans already emptied of other fruit—though for most purposes they are better fresh, as, for example, in plain rice pudding. Take, for this, one part washed rice and three parts apple, dressed and chopped into quarter inch pieces. Place a half-inch layer of the latter in the bottom of a pipkin or earthen jar, then scatter in rice, not quite enough to hide the apples, and so on making them spend alike; then pour on two parts water, or enough to fill the mixture; cover close and bake in a medium oven an hour and a quarter, or one hour after it begins to boil. It can be cooked on the top of the stove, but it is liable to burn. Dish in saucers, and sprinkle sugar over it while hot, or dress with sweetened cream or milk. Serve warm. This is very plain, but good.—*Science of Health.*

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—Roll three-quarters of a pound of soda crackers, and mix them in two quarts of milk. When they have soaked soft, put in a quarter of a pound of melted butter, the same quantity of loaf sugar rolled, two gills of flour, measured after sifting, one wine-glass of wine, and one-third of a nutmeg. Beat ten eggs as lightly as possible, and stir them in the mixture. Beat the whole well; then rub in flour, half a pound of seeded raisins cut once, the same quantity of Zante currants washed and dried, and half as much chopped citron; and mix the fruit well in the pudding. Bake or boil two hours. Serve with brandy or wine sauce. It can be eaten hot or cold.

FRIED EGGS.—White frying, they ought never to be turned. Break carefully in a cup one egg at a time (without breaking the yolks), for fear some may not be quite fresh. If the yolks are mingled with the whites, they will not fry nicely. When sufficient are broken to fry at one time, remove the boiling fat from the fire, pour in each egg by itself so that they may not form a mass; scatter over the yolks of each a pinch of fine salt and a dust of pepper, throw the white belonging to each egg over the yolk with a tablespoon, and as soon as it is nearly congealed, remove the eggs to the platter; if it cooks too slowly, dip over the egg some of the hot fat.

TO FRY EGGS HARD.—Proceed as above leaving the spider on the fire; dip the hot fat over each egg until sufficiently cooked.

TO POACH EGGS.—Have in the spider water instead of fat; the water should barely cover the eggs. Remove the spider from the fire before putting in the eggs, and remove it as soon as the whites are congealed. Lay on each egg a small bit of sweet butter, and dust on a trifle of pepper; if desired hard, let them remain longer in the water.

RADISHES FOR THE AGED.—Peel tender radishes, grate them, add salt and vinegar, if desired. This manner of preparing radishes is more healthy for all; especially for persons who have poor teeth, and children who do not take time to masticate their food. Winter radishes grate nicely, and will be found a fine relish, when fresh salads can not be obtained.

(From the Commercial Herald.)

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Our active export trade in Breadstuff for the current season is fast drawing to a close. Already we have dispatched to the United Kingdom, for the harvest year of 1872-73, a fleet of 220 vessels, with cargoes valued at $16,700,000, more than double the quantity ever before exported in a corresponding period. There are several vessels yet on the Liverpool berth, and it is possible that a dozen or more ships may still be dispatched prior to the close of the season, July 1st. It is difficult to state with exactness the stock of Wheat yet remaining in the State, or the surplus that may be made available for export; possibly 50,000 tons of Flour and Wheat are yet inland, held for the present awaiting the results of the growing crop, which is now the all-absorbing theme upon 'Change. The question is one of vital importance to the shipping and commercial interests of the Pacific slope. It is yet too early to speak with definiteness upon the subject. The cool weather continuing is encouraging to farmers, and the prospects of a crop are no more discouraging to-day than they were a fortnight since, or at the date of our last issue, when our probable Wheat surplus for 1872-74 was placed at 200,000 tons.

The upward tendency of the Liverpool market—now 12s 2d@12s 6d for California Club—adds strength to holders, nearly all of whom now show a disposition to realize, placing their figures at two cents for a prime article. This rate with current freights is above English purchasing limits, and there is therefore, little business doing at this extreme figure. Flour is quite languid at present, and most of our mills are about closing operations for the season—some of them, the Golden Age, Los Gatos, and perhaps other mills, are about to experiment upon the new flouring process, which at the East is called, by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, a revolution in Flour, remarking that

"A startling revolution is going on in the manufacture of Flour. Millers have been in the habit of grinding Wheat into three products—first grade, middlings, and bran. The middlings were regrounds and bolted and a second grade was made, while the boltings of the reground middlings were made into "ship-stuff." Calling the first grade made worth $7 ₱ bbl, the second would bring $6 or $5. But a middlings cleaner has been invented, and now the grades completely change places—the flour made from the middlings, instead of second, being first. If the flour made from the first grinding of the wheat is worth $7 ₱ bbl, that made from the reground middlings is worth $10 ₱ bbl, instead of $4 or $5 as heretofore. It has been considered that the best grades of winter wheat flour could not be exported, and that the best flour manufactured from spring wheat was inferior. But from the middlings of spring wheat a flour is now made by the new process which sell alongside of the best St. Louis brands of winter wheat, and consumers cannot tell the difference. Flour manufactured from the middlings of spring wheat, that used to bring only $2 50 to $4 ₱ bbl, is now forcing the best St. Louis flour out of the market, because its makers are $1 less ₱ bbl.

With us there is much less difference in the value of Extra and Superfine Flour than at the East or in Missouri, and it is an open question whether the new process will be generally adopted on this coast.

Barley is steadily hardening in value, and so is Corn, but Oats drag heavily, and the market is depressed by reason of unexpected large supplies from Oregon and Omaha, with lessened feed requirement, owing to the epizootic, which compelled the use of bran (mash feed) for horses, thus greatly reducing the call for Oats. Hay of the new crop has made its appearance. Potatoes and Onions are also in good supply. Beans of certain kinds are now scarce and high. Wool is arriving very freely, and finds prompt sale to Eastern buyers, who are now here in goodly number, making sele tions with their usual shrewdness. Meri no fleece, of long fine staple, sells readily at good prices, while dirty and inferior Southern is almost unsalable. Hides and Leather are in good supply, and prices favor the buyer. Tallow is very plentiful and cheap. Fruits and Vegetables are now abundant, and the crops are exceedingly promising. Our supplies of Berries, Cherries, Peaches, etc., will be very large, and for the most part of good quality.

FLOUR—The market is flat at the advanced rates demanded. There are buyers of Superfine for export to China per steamer, but the Chinese merchants are "scary" about paying millers $5, or upward, for their standard brands, which is as cheap as it can be manufactured. The Oregon steamer J. L. Stephens brought us only 1,600 bbls. No sales of importance are reported for the week. Golden Age, Golden Gate, and other first-class silk-dressed Extras are held at $5 75@6 ₱ 196 lbs. Other brands Baker and Family Extras, $5 25@5 50; Extra Superfine, $4@5 25; common Superfine, $4 50@4 75, according to quality.

WHEAT—The steamer J. L. Stephens, from Oregon, brought us about 5,000 centals. Sales for the week, in lots, embrace 10,000 sks good coast at $1 82½@1 85; 5,000 sks good shipping at $1 90@1 92½; 1,500 sks Oregon, in lots, at $1 80, $1 92½@1 95; 20,000 sks good shipping at $1 95; other small sales of choice milling reported at $1 97@1 97½ ₱ ctl. Our last-mail Liverpool quotation: For average, 12s 2d; for California Club, 12s 4d@12s 6d.

BARLEY—The market is firm, with a rising tendency, both for brewing and feed—closing quotations, $1 20@1 45. Sales for the week approximate as follows: 7,500 sks coast feed, at $1 20; 2,500 sks do, $1 22½@1 25; 2,000 sks, private; 5,000 sks bay brewing, in lots, at $1 40, $1 42½@1 45 ₱ ctl.

OATS—The J. L. Stephens, from Portland Or., brough down 3,000 sacks. The market is very dull for all kinds, within the range of $2 10@2 25. Sales for the most part are of a jobbing character, within the range. Stocks liberal, and the demand meagre.

CORN—The market is firm, under light receipts. Sales for the week, in lots, 2,500 sks Yellow and White at $1 20@1 20 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand is light and prices nominal at $1 20@1 30, according to quality.

RYE—We hear of no sales to report; price, $2 25@2 50 ₱ ctl.

HAY—Small lots of new have appeared, and sold at $10 @11 50 for common. Old sells at $12@21, according to quality.

BEANS—Pea are scarce and higher, now held at 2½@4c; Small White, 3½c; Butter, 3 4@3½c for large, 5c for small; Bayo, 3½@4c; Pink, 2¾@3¼c; Red, 2½c; Lima, 4½@5c; Castor, 3½@4c.

BRAN—The demand is large, and the rate fluctuates day by day. During the week sales have ruled from $23 to $24, now $24@27 50 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—The demand is fair, with sales at $25@ 27 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Humboldts are in moderate supply and selling in lots at $1 10@1 25, with a rising tendency. Bodegs and Petaluma are held at 90@95c. The arrivals of new crop are about equal to the current demand, selling from 1¾c to 2½c, according to order and condition.

ONIONS—Old are scarce, and are jobbing at 2½@3c. New crop sell in lots at 2½@3½c.

HONEY—Choice Los Angeles and San Diego, 27@30c; choice Northern, 16@22½c; dark, 12½@15c; strained, 10@ 15c ₱ lb. Comb in cases, 2-lb tins, $9 ₱ case of 2 dozen; very scarce.

GRITS, ETC.—Our local mills furnish full supplies of choice quality. Cracked Wheat—In packets of 10 lbs, from mill, 3½c ₱ lb. Pearl Barley—Selling at 6c ₱ lb for the three numbers. Split Peas—The price is 5c ₱ lb for 10-lb packets. Rye Meal—For 10-lb packets, 3½c ₱ lb. Oat Meal—Selling at 6c ₱ lb for 10-lb packets. Hominy—Large and small is selling at 4c ₱ lb for 10-lb packets. Farina—The price is 8c ₱ lb for 10-lb packets. Graham Flour—From mill, $5 ₱ bbl, and 3½c ₱ lb for 10-lb packets. Rye Flour—Selling at 4c ₱ lb for 10-lb packets from mill. Buckwheat Flour—From mill, 5c ₱ lb for 10-lb packets. Rice Flour—The price is 12c ₱ lb for 10-lb packets.

POULTRY—The supply is very light. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $6@8, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $3@4; large, $5@6; Ducks, tame, $6@11; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₱ pair; Turkeys, 18@20c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, very scarce, 20@22c ₱ lb; Hare, $3; Doves, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen.

CATTLE—Beef is plentiful, selling by the quarter at 5½@ 7c. Calves, plenty, 6@7c. Mutton, 6@6½c. Lambs, 7c@8c. Hogs on foot are plentiful, but the demand is light; prices 6@7c for live, and dressed, 8@10c, the latter price for small.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Receipts of Butter more liberal, and prices not quite so firm as last week, say 27½@30c for good to choice; fair, 20@25c. California Cheese, 12½@14c; Eastern Cheese, 13@18c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are plentiful at 22½@25c; 16,000 dozen Oregon, received by steamer, selling at 20@21c; Eastern Eggs in full supply at 20@21c.

WOOL—The arrivals from the interior are large, and the demand good for all clean desirable lots of Merino fleece. The choice of the Spring clip commands 27@28c. Sales for the week, chiefly for Eastern account, approximate 1,000,000 lbs. We quote clean Northern, long staple, at 21@22½c; medium, 18@20c. Short staple is neglected at 15@17c, while burry, dirty, and inferior are plentiful and dull of sale at 11@14c.

HIDES—There is a steady fair demand, with sales of 2,500 Dry in lots, usual selections, at 15½@16½c; extra, 17c; Wet Salted, 8@9c. 500 lbs Deer Skins at 40@45c ₱ lb, and 200 lbs Elk Skins at 22½c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—The market is plentifully supplied with Oranges from Tahiti of superior quality. The Costa Rica, from Honolulu, brought 744 bunches of Bananas, all spoiled en route. Only about 40 boxes of Oranges and Lemons came up from Los Angeles this week, selling readily at $3 50@5 ₱ C. The demand for Los Angel s Lemons has improved a little, and we quote them at $3@4 ₱ C. Tahiti Oranges remain unchanged, jobbing at $6. Our market continues to be well and bountifully supplied with Strawberries. Currants and Cherries are now arriving. The crop of Black Tartarian Cherries will, it is said, be very large and of superior quality. Peaches will be very largely of the "Daily Varden" variety. It is said that the crops of Berries and stone fruit generally will be large and good this season. Current quotations: Apples—Choice, $2 50@3 ₱ box; common, $1 50@2 ₱ box. Strawberries, 7@10c ₱ lb. Gooseberries, 6c ₱ lb. Cherries, 15@17½c ₱ lb. Eastern Cranberries, $15 ₱ bbl. Lemons—Sicily, $10@12 50 ₱ box; Los Angeles, $3@5 ₱ M. Limes, $10@12 50 ₱ M. Bananas, $2 50@4 ₱ bunch. Cocoanuts, $10 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@8c ₱ lb in sacks; 10@12½c in boxes. Plums, 4@5c, pitted. Peaches, Smyrna, 9@12½c; Figs, black, 8@10c; Figs, white, 12@15c.

BACON, HAMS, AND LARD—Business is improving steadily. We note sales of one car-load—56 tierces—at 10½c, 60 days; 275 do California Lard, 10@11½c for Pure and in Bbls; 15,000 lbs California, in lots, 12½@13c for Pure; 10,000 lbs California, in lots, 11½@12c for Compound; Hams, Bacon, and Lard sell at 12½@15c, according to quality.

BEEF AND PORK—There is a supply of Eastern Pork here via Cape Horn. Mess Pork is held at $23 50; Extra Clear $25 ₱ bbl; Hf bbls, $13 50. Mess Beef, reliable city brands, $12 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—The stock of old Eastern, in firkins, is very light—unusually so. The receipts of fresh roll are considerable, and prices steady—no change. California Cheese is in moderate supply; prices, 12½@ 14c. Eggs are plentiful and cheap—a ₱ 2 dozen for fresh California; Eastern 2 ₱ gs, 20@22c ₱ doz.

Items from the Danbury News.

The length of time innocent witnesses are kept in jail arouses righteous indignation. There's poor Stokes, for instance.

A West-street man says the longest funeral he ever heard of took place a week ago. His hired girl went to it and hasn't got back yet.

Masculine nether integuments are becoming larger, and assuming a graceful and drapery-like appearence.—*Ex.*

Yes, breeches are to be bigger.

The local editor of a Natchez paper fell asleep while crossing the river in a ferry boat the other day, and when he awoke he owed the company $13.70, at 10 cents a trip.

"Who dat hit me?" "Where's dat lantern?" were the exclamations of an astonished Elmira darkey after being thrown something like a hundred feet by a locomotive.

"Home is the place for boys," said Spinks to his eldest pride and joy.

"Yes," said the youngster dutifully, "I'd like to stay at home all the time, but ma sends me to school.

Eleven Democrats who have quietly passed the winter in the almshouse at Biddeford, Me., indignantly left the establishment as soon as the Republicans obtained control of the city.

A western man at the St. Nicholas, having taken possession of his room, locked it up to go to the city, and leaving the key at bar, told the clerk, with great simplicity, not to wait dinner for him.

A conscientious deacon in Massachusetts, during a revival interest in his church recently, said: "I do not believe in forcing religion upon the people, for I read in my Bible that a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

A rich old fellow who owns more houses than any one man in Toledo, was waited upon by a committee for a subscription to rebuild the fence about the cemetery. His reply was characteristic as well as humorous: Gentlemen, I have always made it a rule in my business never to make any repairs until the tenants begin to complain."

A young man, a stranger, who attempted to leap upon a ferryboat at Detroit on Saturday, fell short and disappeared in the briny deep. He found a life-preserver at hand when he arose, and was drawn out. He lay like a rag for awhile, but finally stood up and looked around. The crowd was ready to do anything for him, and finally one of them asked: "Can we do anything for you?" The man looked around, shivered, and then gazing at his boots, replied: "Yes; just one thing. I wish you'd get a boy to black my boots."

An Auburn fisherman, a few days ago, while fishing through a hole in the ice, caught a trout so large he could not be brought through the orifice. The fisherman, however, gently played with his fish with one hand while he chopped ice with the other, until the opening had been enlarged sufficiently; then with a skillful jerk he brought out a dead cat with a brick on its neck, the entire prize weighing nine pounds. The profanity that ensued caused a heavy thaw for sixty rods in all directions.

A Doctor's Diary.—A pocket diary has been picked up in the street, and now is in the finders, possession, awaiting an owner. From the following extracts, it appears the loser was a medical man:

"Kase 230, Mary An Perkins. Bisnes, wash-woman. Sikness in her hed. Fisik sum blue pils a soaperifik; age 52. Ped me one dollar, 1 kuarter bogus. Mind get good kuarter and mak her tak mo fisik.

"Kase 231, Tummes Krinks, Bisnes, Nirishman. Lives with Pady Molouny whot keeps a dray—Sikness, digg in the ribs and tow black eyes. Fisik to drink my mixter twict a day of sasiperily bere and jellop, and fishile, with asifedity to make it taste fisiky. Rubed his face with kart grese liniment, aged 39 years of age. Drinked the mixter and wuddnt pay me bekase it tasted nasty, but the mixter'll work his innards, I reckon.

"Kase 232, Old Misses Boggs. Aint got no bisnes, but plenty of money. Siknes awl a humbug. Gav her some of my celebrated 'Dipseflorikon,' which she sed drank like cold tee—wich it was too. Must put sumthink in it to make her feel sick and bad. The Old Wommen has got the roks."—*Sanitarian for May.*

Who Wants to Buy.—A Detroit man wants to sell a patent pistol cane or a promising Newfoundland pup, he don't care which. He went home the other night and set in his cane, heavily charged, behind the door, and started in for a romp with his three bright little ones. They got along well enough until the pup spied the cane, and, going for it, started upon a promiscuous run around the chairs and table-legs with it between his teeth. The doting father remembered the effect of a slight pressure on the spring, and with rare presence of mind succeeded in throwing the children down the cellar stairs and placing himself on top of the sideboard before the thing went off. The ball only broke a hundred-dollar mirror, and the pup only got a few scratches in jumping through a plate-glass window. The doctor says the children will recover. No insurance.

"Mrs. Jenks," said a little red-headed girl, with a pug nose and bare feet, "mother says you will obleege her by lendin' her a stick of fire-wood, fill this cruet with vinegar, puttin' a little sott soap in this pan, and please not let your turkey-gobblers roost on our fence."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Longevity of Farmers.—According to the registration report of deaths in Massachusetts, published now for above thirty years, and preserved with more accuracy and completeness than anywhere else in the country, the greatest longevity is found to obtain in agricultural life. In the ten different occupations, as given in these reports, the cultivators of the earth stand, as a class, at the head, reaching on an average the age of nearly sixty-five years, while that of the next class is only about fifty years; that of mechanics of all kinds about forty-eight years; and that of shoemakers about forty-four years. Thus there is an advantage of fifteen years on the side of farmers as compared with merchants, as they reach an average age but little short of threescore years and ten allotted by the Psalmist to human life.

An Excellent Fertilizer.—As a top-dressing for fruit trees, vines, grain crops, or garden crops of any sort, on ground that has been somewhat exhausted by cultivation, the preparation described below will be found very useful. It would improve the mixture, however, to add to the ashes about a peck of good, newly-slackened lime, which would bring the potash of the ashes to a caustic state, and enable it more speedily to soften and dissolve the bones which, when lime is thus used, need not pe necessary in the absence of the quicklime. With its use in this way, and with a sufficiency of good unleached wood ashes, the bones, which have been merely cracked up with the hammer, may be easily softened.

Take one barrel of pure, finely-ground bone, and mix it with a barrel of good wood ashes; during the mixing add gradually about three pailfuls of water. The heap may be made upon the floor of an out-building, or upon the barn floor; and, by the use of the hoe, the bone and ashes must be thoroughly blended together. The water added is just sufficient to liberate the caustic alkalies, potash and soda; and react upon the gelatine of the bone, dissolving the little atoms, forming and fitting it for the plant aliment. It must be used in small quantities, or in about the same way as the so-called superphosphates. A barrel of this mixture is worth any two of the commercial fertilizers, and the cost will be but about one half as much. If the bone meal and ashes are very dry, four pailfuls of water may be required, but care must be exercised not to have it inconveniently moist. It may be ready for use in a week after it is made. Pure, raw finely-ground bone and the best of ashes should be employed.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Manuring Orchards.—One often sees an orchard with large heaps of manure close around the body of the trees, instead of being spread evenly over the whole ground. This has been aptly compared to placing feed in the manger, and then hitching the horse with the tail to it—in other words, placing the food where there is no mouth to eat it.

The roots, or feeders, that collect the tree's food from the ground, are not at the trunk, but are out in a circle as far as the ends of the limbs. These small root, or feeders may be compared to an army of small worms moving outward from that trunk, and penetrating every inch of soil from the lowest roots to the surface, and extracting every particle of tree-food from the ground as they go. As long as these feeders can extend outward a few inches into rich soil every year, the tree flourishes, but when the supply of tree-food becomes exhausted in any direction, the feeders upon that side of the tree become famished, and the roots dependent upon them immediately begin to decay.

We often see a tree thrifty on one side, and the trunk and limbs dead on other. The reason is plain that the feeders on the decayed side have met with some obstacle to their further progress in that direction, or that the tree-food has been exhausted within their reach. In either case the result would be the same. The roots and feeders would be neglected and left to decay, while the whole energy of the tree was yet abundant. All the danger in applying manure to an orchard lies in overlooking this peculiar principle in the economy of vegetable life. If the manure is placed outside of the circle of feeders, they soon reach it, and all is well; but if it is placed inside, and near the trunk, a fatal revolution in the economy of the root begins. Instead of drawing support from the feeders and roots outside of the manure, they are neglected and left to decay; while the whole energy of the tree is exerted to throw out a new set of feeders around the trunk, to live on the manure. And while the outside roots that held the tree so firmly in the ground are rotting, the manure gives to the tree, through the new set of feeders, a vigorous growth and fruitage for two, and perhaps for three years, and the farmer is satisfied that manuring around the trunk of his trees has been a success. But disappointment is sure to follow, for the large roots have rotted off near the trunk, and the trees blow down one after another, taking with them only the small tuft of live roots around the trunk that supported the tree from the manure, till the roots could hold it no longer.—*American Farm Journal.*

Two clergymen were busy discussing a knotty problem in theology. "I believe," said one, "in the doctrine of"—up went his feet, and as he bored a hole in the ice he finished the sentence—"damnation." It did not sound pretty, but then he didn't intend to say it in that way.

A witty little Aberdeen boy, suffering from the application of the birch, said "forty rods are said to be a furlong. I know better. Let anybody get such a plaguy licking as I've had, and he'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

A Martyr to Leisure.

Robert Dale Owen, in his Autobiography, thus describes one of his father's partners in business:

A man of letters, educated to every classic attainment, and the inheritor of a princely fortune, this gentleman had been able to gratify, at a wish, his cultivated tastes. His marriage was fortunate, and his children grew up around him with the fairest promise. He had a handsome town house in a fashionable square in London, and a country-seat six or eight miles off in the midst of one of those magnificent English parks—the ideal of stately rural elegance—with its trimly kept lawn and its wide-spreading chase, dotted over with clumps of noble old trees, where the deer sought refuge from the noonday heat, and a lair at nightfall.

Its owner had traveled over Europe and brought back, as mementos of his journey, paintings and statuary by some of the best masters, ancient and modern, with which to adorn his favorite retreat. The house itself, in which I spent some happy days, with its rich marble columns and balustrades, was a fine specimen of the purest Palladian manner, where all that luxurious refinement could devise had been unsparingly lavished.

There my father—during a brief interval in his own public life of incessant bustle—found his friend, with no occupation more pressing than to pour over the treasures of his library, and no graver care than to superintend the riches of a conservatory where wealth had brought together, from half the world, its choicest plants and flowers. They spent some days of undisturbed quiet; not an incident beyond the conversation of a sedate and intellectual family circle and the arrival and departure of a friend or two to break the complete repose.

Delightful, my father thought it, in contrast with the busy turmoil he had left; and one day he said to his host, "I've been thinking that if I ever met a man who has nothing to desire, you must be he. You have health, cultivation, a charming family. You have gathered round you every comfort wealth can give, the choicest of all that nature and art can supply. Are you not completely happy?"

Never, my father said to me, would he forget the sad, unexpected reply: "Happy! Ah, Mr. Owen, I committed one fatal error in my youth, and dearly have I paid for it! I started in life without an object, almost without an ambition. My temperament disposed me to ease, and I indulged in it. I said to myself, 'I have all that I see others contending for; why should I struggle?' I knew not the curse that lights on those who have never to struggle for anything. I ought to have created for myself some definite pursuit, literary, scientific, artistic, political, no matter what, so there was something to labor for and to overcome. Then I might have been happy."

My father suggested that he was scarcely past the prime of life, and that in a hundred ways he might still benefit others, while occupying himself. "Come and spend a month or two with me at Braxfield," he added. "You have a larger share in the Lanark mills than any of my partners. See for yourself what has been done for the work-people there and for their children; and give me the benefit of your suggestions and your aid."

"It is too late, was the reply. "The power is gone. Habits are become chains. You can work and do good; but for me—in all the profitless years gone by I seek vainly for something to remember with pride, or even to dwell on with satisfaction. I have thrown away a life. I feel, sometimes, as if there were nothing remaining to me worth living for."

And neither then, nor at any future time, did this strange martyr to leisure visit the establishment in which he had invested a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Originality.—One does feel sometimes, when one writes, that there is nothing left in the world to be original about; that pretty much everything has been said, sung, described. The cyclical theory is a dreadful nightmare. And to think of Livingstone's finding in the very heart of Africa just the same sort of a bird-trap that civilized American boys catch chippies with! Given, a human being—and every thing is included. You get your original idea down to its simplest statement, and there is nothing left but some proverb, familiar as household words. One doesn't know whether to be flattered or annoyed; but, if one does strike off something original—something that one may be morally, if not statistically, certain cannot be found in the ancients—he is sure to read it next day in the President's inaugural or George Eliot's latest novel. These columns of choice extracts from the best writers, new and old—which are getting to be more and more in vogue and journalism—are more harassing than any special class of reading to a person who imagines that he has a patent on any one idea, or group of ideas. But doubtless one should congratulate one's self that the seed of truth is sure to struggle to the light through every soil; that deep drainage does not necessarily help, nor do superphosphates hinder it. This is the view I myself am inclined to take. If Shakspeare happens to say the same thing that I do, let me not be ignobly jealous. Rather let the race receive my congratulations.—*Scribner's for May.*

A chemist announces his ability and readiness to convert the remains of any dear departed at once into a powder which may be used to dry up ink in writing. Droll idea, to be able to dredge away a mother-in-law in daily correspondence!

St. Louis is rather proud of a young man who stole the Bibles from three churches, and sold them to get a Christmas bonnet for his poor old mother.

A Stewart County, Ga., hen has got herself into no end of trouble by setting on fourteen eggs and hatching out twenty-four chickens, with seven eggs to spare.

We are informed that Capt. Benj. Pollard has been offered $25,000 for the right to this coast for his bedstead. The old gentleman certainly deserves a rich reward for the time and trouble he has had in perfecting a contrivance for the comfort of the sick, and the convenience of the well who are obliged to take care of them. Of thousands of patents obtained for various purposes, we believe this is the first invention for the benefit of the suffering. While most inventors are intent upon a fortune, this man seems to be more enthusiastic over the good he is to do the human family, and says he intends to give them to those who are not able to buy. See advertisement.

The San Jose Institute and Business College is one of the most flourishing institutions in the State. Situated in a beautiful inland city, easy of access from all parts of the interior, it has certain advantages over institutions of a similar character in seaport towns. The San Jose Institute combines a thorough academic course of study with the branches essential to a business education. The business department is under the supervision of Mr. James Vinsonhaler, well known throughout the State from his connection with business colleges in San Francisco. For circulars, address J. Vinsonhaler, San Jose, Cal.

☞ Send to Geo. Chamberlin & Son, Olean, N Y., for circulars of their celebrated Screw Stump Machine, for farmers' use. It is cheap, durable, and safe, and pulls the largest stumps with ease. Their Blind Draining Plow, which cannot be surpassed for cheap ditching. Their improved Cultivator Attachment, which saves labor and improves the crop. Also, Mason's Patent Horse Collar Pad; you will find no sore-necked horses where they are used.

Special Notices.

ALLEN'S INDIAN LIVER PILLS (sugar-coated)—A pure cure for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Biliousness. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents, or five boxes $1. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by H. M. MASON, 480 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

☞ The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the lost Appetite, is FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT! For sale at the wholesale and retail Drug Stores and Groceries. REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY FENCES, The best and cheapest Farm Fences in use, are meeting the approval of thousands. Agents wanted in every county. Write to Geo. R. CLARK, Livonia Station, Livingston County, New York.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE WANTED, By a man from the East. Will buy a Weekly Republican paper. Address, with particulars, P. N. Pub. Co., CARLES WHITE, Manager, 409 Washington Street, San Francisco. All communications confident al.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

$10 a day to Agents. Send 10 cts. postage. H. Y. Le Mar, Box 324, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED, ORDERS FOR GOOD White and Chinese Help of all kinds for Families, Hotels, Gardens, Farms, Factories, Contractors, Railroads, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. F. BECHERER & Co.'s White and Chinese Employment Office, No. 632 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

"Every Man his own House. Sign, Carriage, Ship and Ornamental Painter, Varnisher, Graiuer, Gilder, and Paper Hanger," etc. Just published, 136 12mo pages. Mailed free of postage to any address on receipt of price, 75 cents. Sold by ROUSSEAU & CO., Dealers in fine Carriage Transfer Ornaments, etc., 207 Oak Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Address "Patents," 258 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., if you wish to sell, buy, sell, or handle a patent. 10 cts. postage.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS, The greatest Remedy of the age for all THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS. Warranted to Cure. Sold everywhere. Depot, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

ROSE'S SCIENTIFIC PILE REMEDY. Warranted to Cure Blind, Bleeding, or Itching Piles, or money refunded. Sent by mail for $1.00. Dr. C. P. ROSE, 3914 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

Aunt Mary's Female Favorite, or Lady's Secret Friend. 10 cts. postage. H. V. Le Mar, Box 324, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S TRAVELS AROUND THE WORLD. Experienced agents wanted to canvass for this work. Apply to A. ROMAN & CO., 11 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SAN JOSE INSTITUTE —AND— Business College. A Day and Boarding School for both Sexes. The only institution on the Pacific coast, where a thorough academic and business education can be obtained. The Business College Department is under the supervision of James Vinsonhaler, who for many years was at the head of Business Colleges of San Francisco. The twenty-third session will commence July 21, 1873. For circulars, address J. VINSONHALER, San Jose, Cal.

SAVE $40! Why Pay $80? The Improved Home shuttle Sewing Machine. Price, $40. THIS HAS NO SUPERIOR FOR FAMILY use. It uses a shuttle, straight needle, two threads, and makes the lock stitch. It is simple, easy to understand, and light to run. Call and see it, or send for a circular. Agents wanted. E. W. HAINES, Agent, 17 New Montgomery Street, Grand Hotel Building.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH Invites all who are coming to San Francisco for the purpose of procuring medical aid, to call at his Allo-Hygienaskiic Water Cure and Phrenological Institute, 635 and 637 CALIFORNIA STREET, and avail themselves of an examination through Phrenology in regard to their health, free of charge. DR. SMITH claims that the Liver, Spleen, Bowels, Kidneys, Sack or Vertebra, also, Uterine, Genital, and Reproductive Systems, can be determined by the form of the Head.

All who are interested in the laws of Hygiene and the Health Reform are invited to make the Hygiene Home of DR. BARLOW J. SMITH their resort during their stay in the city.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. 24 Post Street, San Francisco, Is the best school on the Pacific coast for boys and young men. Send for "Heald's College Journal," and learn full particulars. Sent free by addressing E. P. HEALD, Pres't Business College, San Francisco, Cal.

Frear Stone Co. OF CALIFORNIA, Works, Bluxome Street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco, MANUFACTURE ORNAMENTAL STONE In all styles, for Buildings, Bank Vaults, Sewers, Sidewalks, Fountains, Mouldings Tiles, Piers, Coping, etc. CEMETERY WORK of all Descriptions. COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE NABOB Ask your Grocer for it.

CROQUET. New and Improved Styles, at reasonable prices. A. ROMAN & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 11 Montgomery Street.

A WONDERFUL BEDSTEAD. It is a regular Bedstead. A sick person, however large, handled as easy as a babe. Raises the patients up—Turns them over from one side to the other—Makes up the bed and changes the clothes—Places patient on the feet or on a vessel. Separates patient from bed and cools the bed—Rocks to sleep—And all without using the hands or disturbing the slumbers. BENJAMIN POLLARD, 118 Market Street, San Francisco.

PICTURES. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES and MOLDINGS, wholesale and retail. CURRIER & WINTER, 311 Kearny Street, near Sutter.

BOOTS AND SHOES. JOHN SULLIVAN, Northeast corner of Battery and Jackson streets, offers to make to order the best French Calf Leather Boots, at from $8 to $9; California Leather Boots, $6; French Calf Oxford Ties, $3 50; California, $2. Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order.

Swiss American Bank, Incorporated in Geneva, Switzerland, January 20th, 1873. Head office in Geneva. CAPITAL, TWO MILLION DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED. ONE-QUARTER PAID UP. PRESIDENT, HENRY HENTSCH. San Francisco Branch, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. HENTSCH & BERTON, 527 CLAY STREET. Directors: FRANCIS BERTON, ROBERT WATT. This Bank is prepared to grant Letters of Credit on Europe, and to transact every kind of Banking, Mercantile and Exchange Business, and to negotiate American Securities in Europe. Deposits received.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

New York,	Berlin,	Chaux-de-Fonds,
Liverpool,	Francfort,	Solothurn,
London,	Geneva,	Lausanne,
Paris,	Zurich,	Baden,
Lyons,	Basel,	Chur,
Bordeaux,	St. Gall,	Shaffhausen,
Marseilles,	Winterthur,	Fribourg,
Brussels,	Bern,	Aarau,
Hamburg,	Neuchatel,	Lugano,
Bellinzona,	Locarno,	
	Mendrisio.	

An Assay Office is annexed to the Bank. Assays of gold, silver quartz ores, and sulphurets. Returns in coin or bars, at the option of the depositor. Advances made on bullion and ores. Dust and bullion can be forwarded from any part of the country, and returns made through Wells, Fargo & Co., or by checks.

Buy your Machine from the Manufacturer. WOOD'S MOWERS AND REAPERS.

20,000 SOLD ANNUALLY. Wood's New Iron-Frame Mower is without doubt the best machine in the world. Wood's Self-Rake Reaper and Mower Combined, the leader of the harvest field. Made by Walter A. Wood (the largest manufacturer of Farming Machinery in the world), with Folding Bar, two Wheels, and all the late improvements. They led the world at the Paris Exposition, and have found no peer since; are compact and powerful, and just the machine for California, as every farmer will say who has one. These machines have received over four hundred first-class prizes, establishing their great superiority over all others—combining light draught, close cutting, simplicity in construction, etc. They are unequaled. Send for illustrated Catalogue. Reliable agents wanted.

☞ A full stock of EXTRA PARTS for sale at greatly reduced prices. All orders PROMPTLY filled. BRANCH OFFICE OF W. A. WOOD HARVESTING MACHINE CO., 100 and 102 California St., San Francisco. E. S. WHITCOMB, Superintendent.

Attention, Owners of Horses!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to cure the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in TEN DAYS, and work the Horse every day: and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by Saddlery Hardware Dealers and Harness Makers.

Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

The Company is in possession of hundreds of reliable testimonials from Farmers, Lumbermen, Teamsters, Dealers, and others, fully endorsing all we claim for the Zinc Pad. We annex the following notice:

Mr. Christie: This is to certify that I have tried your Zinc Collar Pad, and found it the only Pad I could cure a sore neck with in hot weather, and work the horse every day. It is the best I ever saw. H. GOULD, Sup't P. Parmelee & Co.'s Omnibus Line, Chicago, Ill. For sale by MAIN & WINCHESTER, San Francisco.

Main & Winchester 214 and 216 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, HARNESS and SADDLERY. We have now on hand the finest and best assortment of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, SADDLE TREES, WHIPS, LEATHER, BLANKETS, ROBES, etc., ever offered on the Pacific Coast. We particularly call the attention of the country trade to our extensive assortment of HARNESS, adapted for farming and teaming use, and also to the COLLARS of our own manufacture, which we guarantee superior to any other Collars manufactured. We are prepared to supply the trade with any goods in our line, at the very lowest prices, for cash or approved credit. Orders will always receive careful attention.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California. 41 Second St. Sacramento. LELAND STANFORD, President. EDGAR MILLS, Vice President. JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary. Schreiber & Howell, General Agents, Home Office.

PUMPS! Hydraulic Rams, PIPE AND FITTINGS, HOSE, Etc., for sale retail and to the trade by ALFRED S. MOORE & CO., 425 Sansome Street, near Clay, San Francisco.

NEW ENTERPRISE. KEELER, HINE & THOMAS CO., NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO, Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED SLUTHOUR PUMP! Agents for the Self-Regulating Continental WIND MILL, And Dealers in Fountains, Statuary, Vases, Aquariums, Emblematic Signs, Figures, Rustic Chairs and Settees, Stable Fixtures, Iron Railing, Fences, Creatings, Weather Vanes, and other Ornamental Castings. J. M. KEELER, Manager, No. 737 Market Street, San Francisco. ☞ Send for Illustrated Circulars.

The Pacific Irrigating Pipe and Pump Co. A. M. JEWELL, Sup't. Office and Factory, SOUTH POINT MILLS, Ber